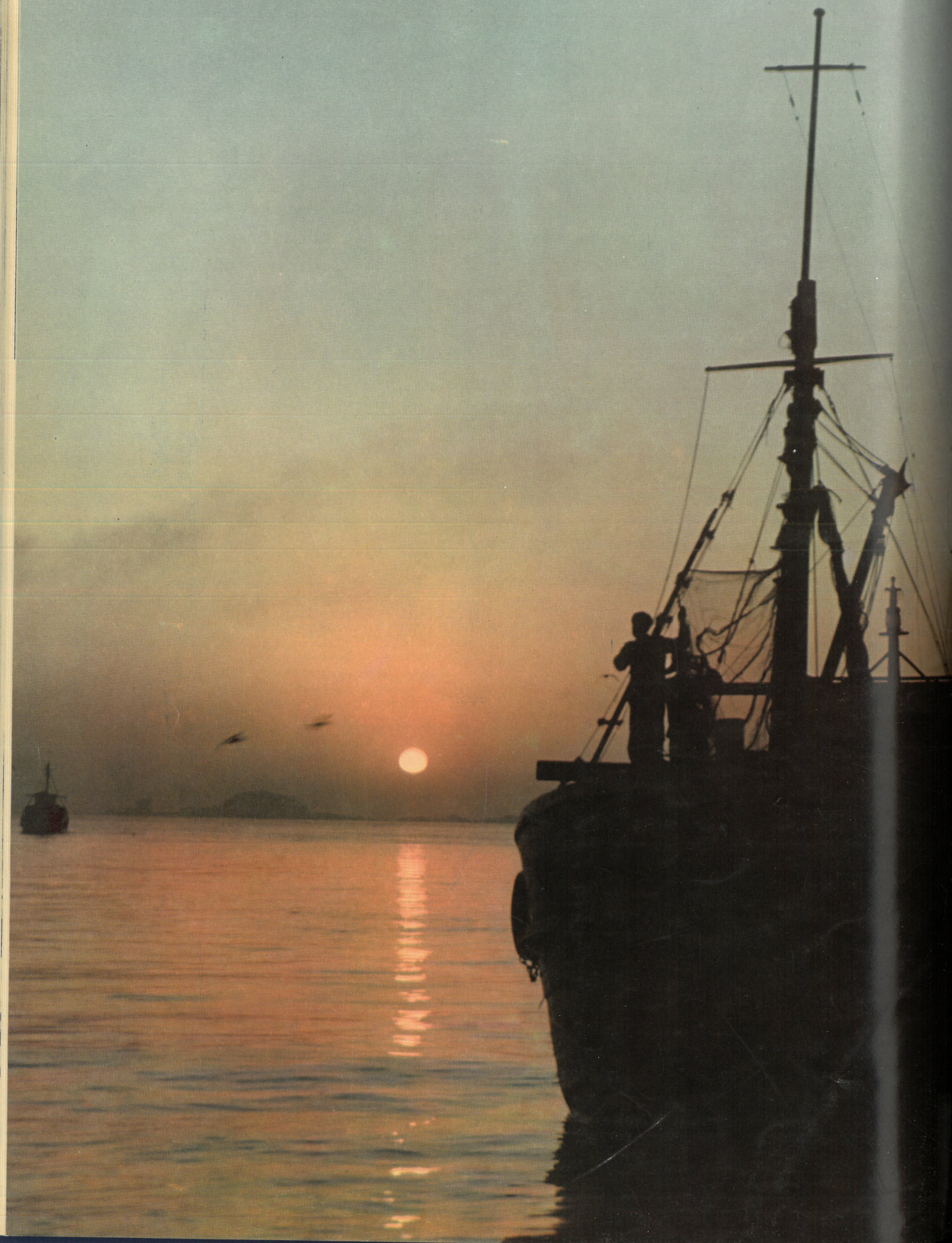


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FRONT COVER: Upholding the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to build Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, in a more grand and beautiful style, Baek Jin Chol, a worker of the South Hwanghae Provincial Construction Regiment, is participating in the construction of Pyongyang. He is devoting all his energies and wisdom to housing construction to carry out the Leader's instructions, making continuous innovations together with his co-workers

Photo by Suk Hwa

BACK COVER: Spring

Photo by Sul Bong

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3,500-ton refrigerator transport "Daesongsan" leaves the ways amid the cheers of the masses

SOLUTION OF PEASANT AND AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS

In our country the agrarian question was raised as one of the key problems affecting the fate of the revolution and social progress, the solution of which was a very difficult, complex task.

Ours was a backward agricultural country under Japanese imperialist rule, and only by settling the agrarian question properly was it possible to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and push ahead with the revolution, develop the national economy and energetically carry on socialist construction.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea has consistently directed great attention and efforts to the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions, and successfully solved them at various stages of the revolution by skilfully applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country.

The land problem was the basic content of the peasant and agricultural questions at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In our country the solution of the land problem constituted a basic content of the democratic revolution and a key to promoting progress in the political, economic and social fields. In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The feudal landownership which prevailed in our rural areas not only chained millions of peasants to feudal exploitation and slavery and restricted the development of the productive forces in agriculture, but also impeded overall social progress. Therefore, the solution of the land problem constituted the basic content of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution."

Owing to protracted Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our country had remained a backward, colonial and semi-feudal society till its liberation. Farming was the leading occupation of our people and the peasants accounted for 80 per cent of the population. The imperialist and feudal systems of exploitation prevailed in the countryside and the peasants were subjected to double and treble oppression and plunder and groaned in lack of right, poverty and darkness.

In 1944, the year before liberation, the landlords accounting for only 4 per cent of the peasant households owned 58.2 per cent of the total arable land. Most of big landowners were Japanese.

Unless the agricultural productive forces were freed from the fetters of the feudal relations of production, we could neither develop agriculture nor expect rehabilitation and development of industry, not to speak of a general growth in the people's economy and construction of an independent national economy.

Therefore, **"the most pressing revolutionary task that confronted our people immediately after the liberation was to do away with the feudal relations predominant in the countryside."** (Kim Il Sung)

The Party and the people's power conducted a series of preparatory work to make the broad masses of peasants take an active part in the land revolution, and issued the historic law on the land reform on March 5, 1946 when the condition matured.

Foreseeing that the land revolution would exert a deep influence not only on the political and economic development of the country but on the perfect solution of the agrarian question in the future, the Party carried out the land reform in a most thorough-going way.

In the course of the land reform the land of the landlords who possessed more than 5 *jongbo* and all the land rented out continuously, to say nothing of the land owned by the Japanese state, Japanese nationals, and the traitors to the nation, were confiscated without compensation and distributed gratis to the hired, landless and land-hungry peasants. Under the law the tenancy of land and the sale and mortgage of the distributed land were prohibited and private landownership was limited to 5 *jongbo*.

Thanks to the correct class policy of the Workers' Party of Korea of relying firmly on the hired and poor peasants and to the guidance and assistance given by the working class, the land reform was completed victoriously in a short period. As a result of the land reform, more than one million *jongbo* of land was confiscated and over 981,000 *jongbo* was

distributed to the peasants without compensation. Landlordism was thus put to an end forever and the tenant system completely abolished.

With the enforcement of the land reform the system of agricultural tax-in-kind was introduced, relieving the peasants from the burdens of high-rate farm rent and all the miscellaneous taxes and levies that prevailed in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

The land reform ensured the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution immediately after the liberation. As a result, the peasants of our country became free farmers and the main force for building a democratic independent state together with the working class, and our countryside was converted from a base of reactionaries into that of democracy, and agricultural production grew rapidly.

The land reform was a historic revolution which emancipated the tillers from exploitation and enslavement by landlords and freed agricultural productive forces from the fetters of feudal relations of production by eliminating feudal landownership in the countryside. But it was only the first step in the solution of the agrarian question.

"As long as small peasant farming predominates in the countryside, the productive forces

are bound to encounter definite limits to their development and the sources of exploitation and poverty cannot be eliminated. In order to completely emancipate the productive forces in agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations and free the peasants once and for all from exploitation and oppression of every description, it is necessary to effect socialist co-operation in agriculture." (Kim Il Sung)

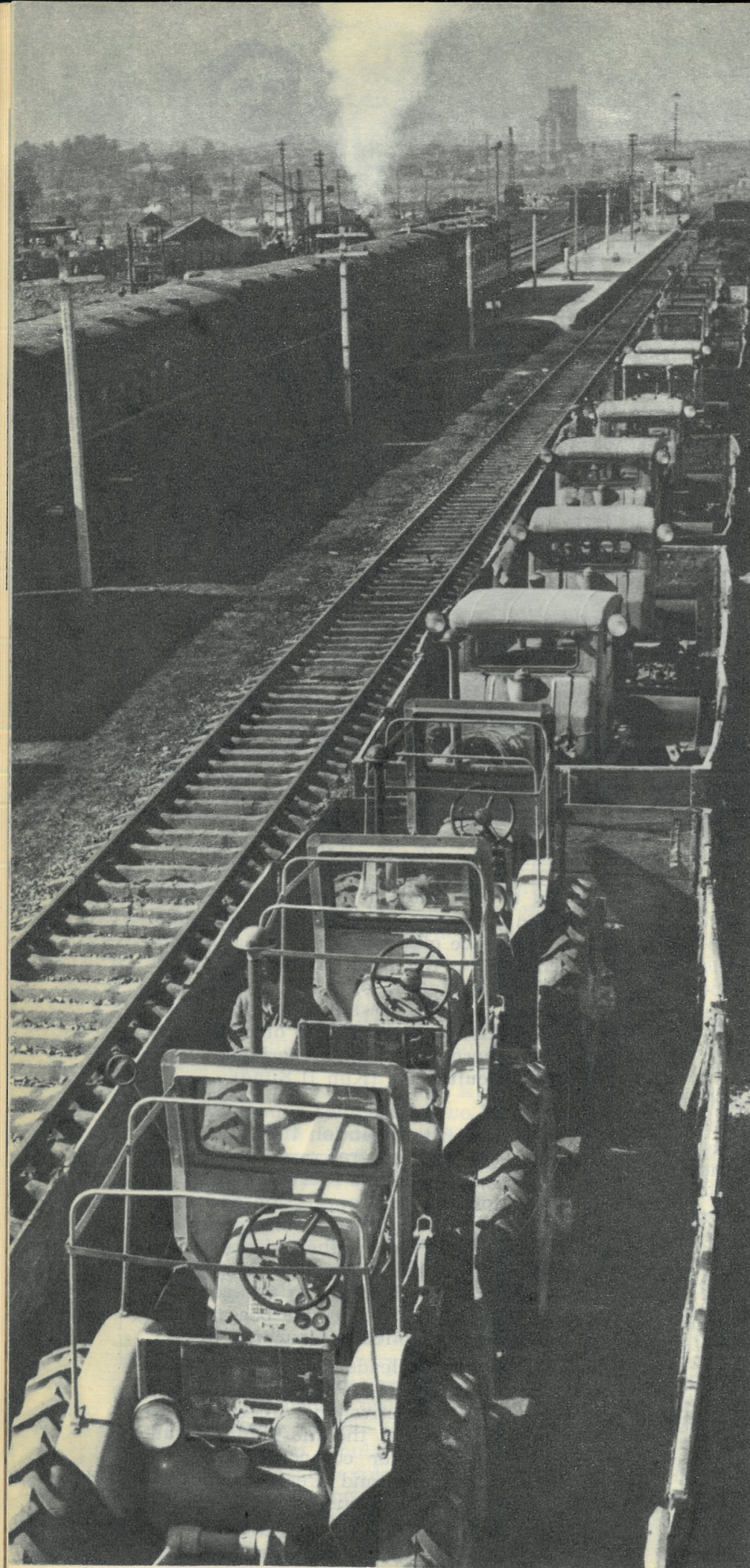
As is pointed out by Premier Kim Il Sung, at the stage of socialist revolution the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions lies in emancipating the peasants forever from all forms of exploitation and oppression and completely freeing the agricultural productive forces from the shackles of the old production relations based on private ownership by liquidating the capitalist elements in the countryside and transforming the private peasant economy into a socialist collective economy.

Under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea took into account the subjective and objective conditions, precisely seized the most appropriate and mature moment for co-operativizing the small peasant economy, and presented in good time the task and actively pushed ahead with it.

In our country the co-operative transformation of agriculture presented itself



Comrade Kim Il Sung giving the on-the-spot guidance at the Ripsok Co-operative Farm, Mundok County



as a most urgent requirement in the postwar period. Under the condition in which the war (June 1950-July 1953) unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors wrought havoc with the rural economy and caused a great dearth of labour and draft-animals, the existence of the small peasant economy made it impossible to restore the agricultural productive forces speedily, to better the peasants' livelihood and, especially, to tackle the problem of the poor peasants whose number had increased during the war. Only the co-operative transformation of agriculture made it possible to remove the contradiction between industry developing in a planned way and agriculture based on the small commodity production and maintain the balance between them. Meanwhile, the socialist state-owned economy, which occupied the leading position in our people's economy, was exerting a powerful influence on the private peasant economy. The fast-developing socialist industry laid a material foundation for giving powerful assistance to the peasants' co-operative movement.

Taking all this into account, the Party presented agricultural co-operation as an immediate task at the Sixth Plenum of its Central Committee held in August 1953 right after the ceasefire.

Thanks to the creative policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the agricultural co-operative movement in our country was unfolded under the conditions in which the level of the productive forces and technical development was relatively low.

Though the rural economy was impoverished and the countryside felt the dearth of labour and draft-animals, the Party organized the agricultural co-operatives in conformity to the actual conditions of our country, and made them manage the means of production and manpower in a planned and organized way and display the superiority of co-operation.

In socialist transformation of the rural economy our Party adhered to the principle of objective lessons and the voluntary principle and followed the class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and remoulding the rich peasants in conformity with the actual conditions of various sections of the peasantry of our country.

In the early days of co-operativiza-

Many tractors are shipped out to the farm villages for the mechanization of farm work

tion the Party formed, on an experimental basis, a few agricultural co-operatives (later renamed co-operative farms) in each county with the poor peasants and the core Party members in the countryside and consolidated them, thereby demonstrating the advantages of the co-operative economy by practical examples and leading the broad masses of the peasantry, especially the middle peasants, to join the co-operative farming voluntarily.

The experimental stage made it possible for us to determine correctly the forms and scale of the co-operatives and the speed of co-operation suitable to the actual conditions of our country, and accumulate experience and gain confidence in leading successfully the co-operative movement.

On the basis of the successes attained at the experimental stage covering 1953 and 1954, the co-operative movement began to gain in scope and strength towards the end of 1954 and entered the stage of rapid development on a mass scale.

As a result, about two years and a half after the movement started, that is, at the end of February 1956, 65.5 per cent of the total peasant households and 62.1 per cent of the arable land were enrolled in the co-operatives.

In his report to the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956, Premier Kim Il Sung said that one of the important tasks of the rural economy during the Five-Year Plan was "to consolidate the agricultural co-operatives organizationally and economically and complete the co-operative transformation of the rural economy."

Along the path indicated by the Leader, the co-operative movement went over to the stage of completion and was brought to completion in August 1958 throughout the country.

The Party and the Government gave active guidance and assistance to the peasants for the birth, consolidation and development of the co-operative economy. In the co-operative movement, the Party intensified, first of all, the ideological education with the class education as its main content among the peasants and paid great attention to the training, selection and appointment of managerial workers and technical personnel. And, despite the difficult post-war conditions, a huge investment was made in the domain of the rural economy and those industrial branches hav-

ing direct bearing on the former, and tremendous material and financial aids as well as great labour assistance were given to the co-operative farms and the peasants.

When the co-operation was completed, the co-operative economy consolidated, the level of management raised, and the tasks of the technical and cultural revolutions came to the fore in the countryside, the Party merged the agricultural co-operatives into one in each rural *ri* (the lowest administrative unit in our country), at the end of October 1958, thereby developing the co-operative economy into a further advanced and solid socialist one. Thanks to the correct leadership and creative policy of the Party in the socialist transformation of the rural economy, new, socialist production relations, which eliminated all descriptions of exploitation forever, were established in our countryside in a short period of 4-5 years after the war. As a result, a wide avenue was opened up for the rapid development of the agricultural productive forces, particularly, the technical revolution in the countryside.

The completion of agricultural co-operation was a great event of historical significance in the development of the revolution as well as in the socio-economic development of our country. But it still did not mean the final solution of the agrarian question. After the completion of agricultural co-operation, there still exist the dis-

Land readjustment work is being carried on in different parts of the countryside





Thanks to the deep solicitude of the Party and the Government, cozy, modern farm houses were built at all the villages of the country

tinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry. Accordingly, the peasant and agricultural questions have not yet been completely solved.

In his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" Premier Kim Il Sung gave scientific elucidation to the contents of the agrarian question under socialism and the way to its solution. The Theses written by Premier Kim Il Sung is a programmatic document in which the successes and experiences gained in the socialist rural construction in our country are summed up and the way to the final solution of the agrarian question is shown by way of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism. The Theses is a pharos brightly illuminating the road our countryside should follow.

The Theses indicates the major principles of the solution of the agrarian question under socialism as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support given by the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

Along the road indicated by the Theses the Party has pushed ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, combining them organically and giving priority to the ideological revolution.

The Party has always put political work be-

fore all other work and energetically conducted the communist education with the class education as its main content, thereby bringing about a great change in the ideology of the peasants.

The survivals of outworn ideas are being liquidated among the peasants and their political awakening and level of consciousness are enhancing continuously, with the result that the superiority of the socialist rural economy is being displayed in an all-round way, agricultural production, technique and culture are developing more rapidly in the countryside. The revolutionization and *working-classization* of the peasants is being accelerated swiftly.

Along with this, the technical and cultural revolutions have been vigorously carried on in the countryside. Irrigation, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization have been pushed forward at an extraordinarily rapid speed. As a result, irrigation has already been completed in the main and the whole land is covered with a ramified network of irrigation to avert the natural calamities basically. More than one tractor work on every one hundred *jongbo* of arable land, electricity reaches almost all of the rural *ri*, and the application of chemical fertilizers keeps increasing. The ranks of agro-technicians have grown rapidly and advanced farming methods have been introduced on a wide scale.

In accordance with the spirit of the Theses that the socialist state bears responsibilities for the wellbeing of farmers as well as factory and office workers and for the development of co-operative ownership, the Party and Government are giving an active material, technical, cultural and financial support to the rural areas, not to speak of the political and ideological guidance.

In the total state capital investments in the people's economy, the share of funds appropriated for the development of the rural economy and the rural cultural construction is systematically increasing. In 1964 the investments in the rural

economy amounted to as much as those made in the whole 6 years from 1953 to 1958. The labour assistance to the rural areas has also increased.

The Party has also taken important measures to bring the method of managing the socialist rural economy closer to the advanced method of industrial management by constantly improving its leadership and management of the socialist rural economy.

Through his historical guidance given at the village of Chongsan-ri, Premier Kim Il Sung embodied our Party's traditional mass line in the realities of socialist construction: he reorganized the work of rural guidance in conformity with the new situation in the co-operativized countryside.

During his guidance at Chongsan-ri, Premier Kim Il Sung clearly elucidated the problems on the planning of the co-operative economy, on the socialist principle of distribution and on the work of the managerial board and he himself showed by practice the pattern that the superior should help the subordinates and conduct political work, the work with people, before anything else.

The instruction given by Premier Kim Il Sung at the village of Chongsan-ri was of epochal significance in decisively improving the Party and economic work in general and, particularly, the management of the co-operative farms and the Party and state guidance to them. Following his guidance at the village, the technical equipment of the co-operative farms was strengthened and production conducted in a more planned way. Taking into account such condition, Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the formation of the county co-operative farm management committees, a specialized organ of guiding agriculture, capable of managing the rural economy by the advanced method of industrial management.

The county co-operative farm management committee applies the industrial method of guidance to the co-operative farms, exercises a unified control over all the state enterprises engaged in agricultural production in the given county, develops co-operative ownership and, at the same time, organically combines ownership by the whole people with the co-operative ownership, and further consolidates the direct link in production between industry and agriculture, thereby stepping up the transformation of the co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people.

Our Party also saw to it that an area of a certain size was designated as the unit for unified leadership in conformity with the specific features of the farm villages which, unlike industry, are geographically dispersed and, with the unit as the base, unified leadership was given to all work within that area.

Proceeding from the actual conditions of our country, Premier Kim Il Sung designated the county as such a base, made a profound theoretic-

cal analysis of the position and role to be assumed by the county not only at the present stage of socialist construction but at the future stage of communist construction. And he took practical measures to steadily strengthen the county. As a result, in our country the county is playing a great role in the development of the rural economy and the overall political, economic and cultural development of the localities.

The immediate tasks set forth in the Theses are being successfully carried out—the tasks of consolidating the economic foundation of each co-operative farm and improving the livelihood of the farmers. At present in our countryside all rural capital construction and housing construction are widely carried on at state expense, and with the complete abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind, our peasants live in the countryside free from all kinds of taxation.

Our peasants once groaned in poverty and starvation. But now they enjoy, without exception, a bountiful life as the middle or well-to-do middle peasants did in the past, and they have been turned from small proprietors into the socialist working people.

Our socialist countryside is now unswervingly marching forward towards the final solution of the peasant and agricultural questions along the broad road indicated by Premier Kim Il Sung in his Theses.

Large quantities of insecticides are supplied to co-operative farms in time



Upholding Ten-point Political Programme

The entire people of our country have received with great emotion and joy the news of the formation of a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity" announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the session.

The working people in the city of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, steel-makers, machine builders, building workers, miners, colliers, co-operative farmers, and fishermen in different parts of the country, lumberers in the thick forests of Mt. Baekdu, the Korean People's Army men guarding reliably the defence line of the country and all other people, overflowing with great joy, enthusiastically welcomed the news that the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly had again as the Premier of the Cabinet Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who is the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, the militant General Staff of the Korean revolution, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, and who has confidently led the Korean revolution along the only road of victory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation over the last forty years, and that a new Cabinet headed by him was formed.

Upholding the historic speech on the Political Programme delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the session, they are filled with a firm resolve to wage a more vigorous struggle for stepping up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, liberating the people in the southern half, unifying the fatherland and thereby hastening the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Mass rallies supporting and welcoming the success of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly were held in succession in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and other parts of the country.

The attendants unanimously expressed boundless regard for and immense loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and evinced their firm determination to implement thoroughly his Ten-point Political Programme.

They were firmly determined to prepare themselves

to become the Red soldiers of the Party and staunch revolutionaries who know no other ideas than the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, defend the Party Central Committee headed by him with their lives in any storm and stress, and fight to the last at the cost of their lives at the call of the Party and the Leader, by thoroughly arming themselves, first of all, with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the unitary ideology of the Party, making a profound study of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, and constantly revolutionizing and *working-classing* themselves. They unanimously made up their minds to execute thoroughly the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel set forth at the Party Conference, by accelerating with all their energies and wisdom the Chollima onrush and raising higher the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge for a greater victory.

The attendants of the Pyongyang city mass rally were resolved to increase industrial production in 1968 by 30 per cent greater than in 1967; to produce 60 per cent more of electric locomotives which are of weighty significance in railway electrification, rapidly increase the production of light industrial goods and decisively improve their quality.

They also made up their minds to carry out the vast capital and other construction—big monumental public buildings, the central heating system, milch-cow farms, second-stage construction of fowl farms and more dwelling houses—which is of great significance for the improvement of the people's life.

At the employees' meeting of the Hwanghae Iron Works the steel makers were firmly resolved to overfulfil their production plan for 1968 ahead of schedule and creditably accomplish their steel production task set forth in the Seven-Year People's Economic Plan by making uninterrupted advances and continuous innovations with one mind and one will to answer the deep trust and expectations of the Leader.

At the meeting of servicemen of the People's Army unit to which Comrade Kim Mun Sok belongs the attendants evinced their firm determination to further strengthen the army into a revolutionary force, each fighter of which is strong enough to be a match for a hundred foes by displaying the political and ideological superiority of a revolutionary army to the full and by carrying through the line of making the whole army a cadre army and modernizing it, in order to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, the most heinous

enemy with whom they are standing face to face. Members of the Shinam Co-op Farm, Ryongchon County, North Pyongan Province, had also a gathering. Upholding wholeheartedly the on-the-spot instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the attendants were resolved to increase agricultural production while making work easier by vigorously promoting the technical revolution in the countryside—more than 6 tons of rice and over 4 tons of dry-field crops per *jongbo* of land which means an increase of over 600 tons as compared with the previous year—and thus implement thoroughly the Leader's teachings on creating the sufficient reserve of state food.

The attendants of the meeting resolved to thoroughly carry out the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and the Daeam work system created personally by the respected and beloved Leader, make them display their great vitality to the full and produce more and build quicker with the existing labour force by strengthening the labour administration work, a question of weighty importance rising in the whole course of socialist construction.

They were also determined to display fully the communist traits of working, studying and living under the slogan of "One for all, all for one" by further extending and developing the Chollima workteam movement in keeping with the reality of today when the socialist construction has developed in depth and, as the Red fighters of the Party, keep on rushing forward vigorously towards a new victory by smashing passivism, conservatism and stagnation and intensifying technical innovations and think and practise boldly to raise higher the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

The attendants of the meeting were resolved to make full political and ideological preparations for liberating South Korea from the U.S. imperialist occupation through their active support to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people and positively greeting the advent of the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland—and to creditably implement the task of further increasing the defence capacities of the country and establishing the nation-wide defence system of the entire people in the light of the prevailing situation.

As is shown in the de-

termination of the attendants of the mass rallies in different parts of the country supporting and welcoming the success of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, now the entire Korean people are filled with revolutionary enthusiasm to march forward holding high the Comrade Kim Il Sung's Political Programme of the Government with redoubled courage and in high spirits, tiding over whatever difficulties and obstacles.

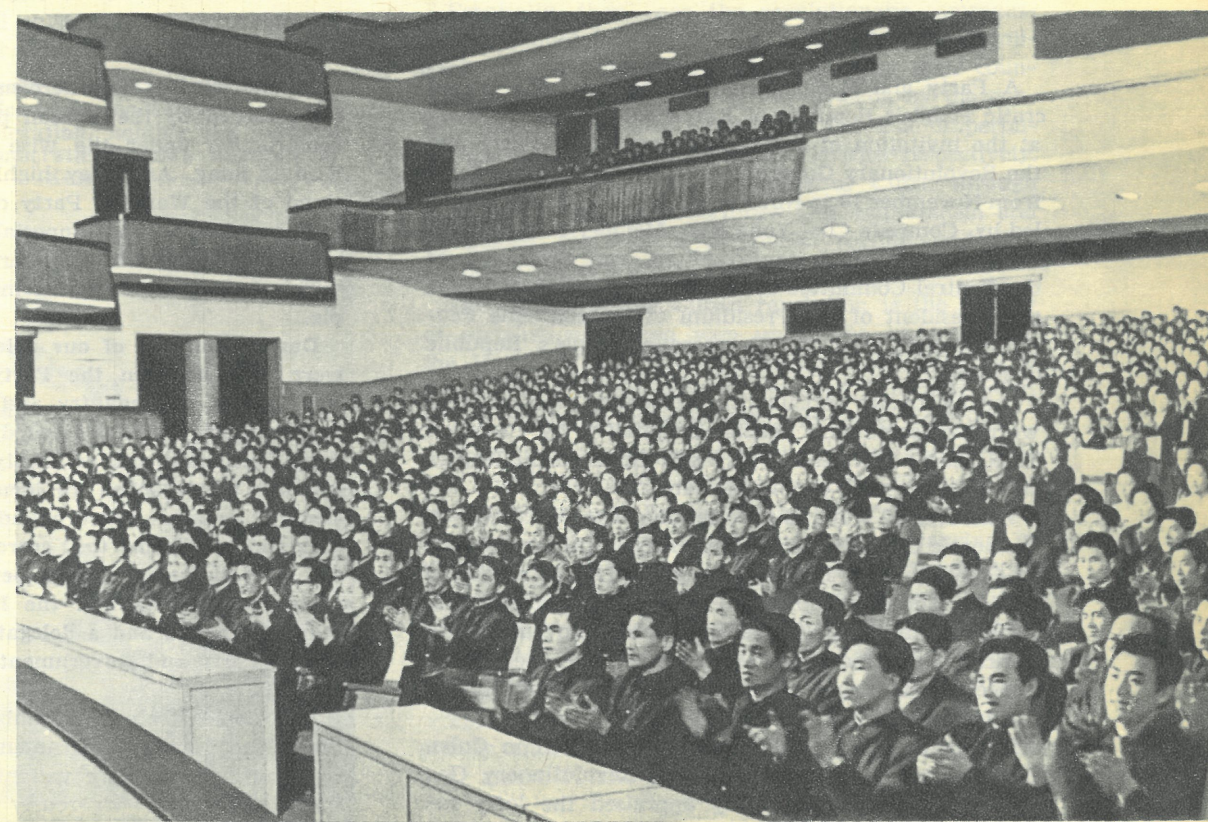
Through their experiences in the revolution and construction the entire Korean people are convinced that they can overcome any storm and ordeal and be always triumphant only when they advance along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This is an unshakable faith and will deeply seated in the hearts of the Korean people.

No force on earth can check the entire Korean people who are vigorously rushing forward upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The entire Korean people, rallied closer, with one ideology and one will, around the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, will implement the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and realize the cause of the unification of the fatherland without fail within their generation.

Pyongyang city mass rally supporting and welcoming the success of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly





Comrade Choi Yong Kun and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, accompanied by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government, Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Second Secretary of the C.C. of the Cuban Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government, reviewed a guard of honour

Everlasting Friendship and Solidarity Between the Korean and Cuban Peoples

A Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid a visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba from November 10 to November 17. The delegation was led by Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay in Cuba, the delegation was accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality by Comrade Fidel Castro and other Party and Government leaders and the fraternal people of Cuba.

Wherever it went, the delegation was welcomed by the heroic Cuban people as the mission personally sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, and expressed their deep respect for him and a warm feeling of friendship towards the Korean people.

During the stay of the Korean delegation in Cuba, the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government and people highly appraised the lofty re-

volutionary spirit and heroism displayed and successes recorded by the Korean people in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. And they highly appraised the firm stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle and their invariable loyalty to proletarian internationalism.

This is a great encouragement to the Korean people.

During the stay of our delegation in Cuba, talks were held between the Party and Government delegations of our country and the Republic of Cuba. In the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of deep friendship and solidarity, both sides exchanged opinions and reached an identity of views on questions of common concern and other international issues and reaffirmed the correctness of the content of the joint statement agreed between a Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party and Government in Pyongyang in October 1966.

This demonstrates the unbreakable solidarity between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries that are valiantly fighting against U.S. imperialism and vigorously advancing towards the

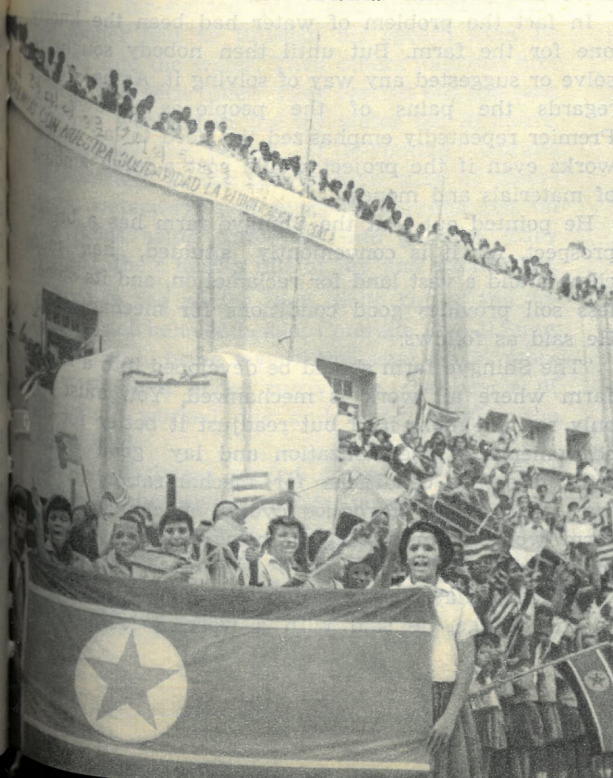
The gift from Comrade Kim Il Sung was delivered to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz at the Palace of Revolution in Havana



victory of the cause of socialism and communism at the outposts of the socialist camp in the East and the Western Hemisphere respectively.

Indeed, the recent visit of our Party and Government delegation to Cuba assumes an important significance in further strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Parties and peoples of the two countries. And, at the same time, it greatly contributed to the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the three continents who are resolutely fighting a-

Citizens and students of Santiago giving an enthusiastic welcome to the Korean Party and Government delegation, holding the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



gainst imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Cuban peoples are developing and consolidating with each passing day.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are brothers supporting and closely co-operating with each other for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Especially, they are the revolutionary comrades-in-arms solidly united by the bonds of militant solidarity in the joint struggle for defending their countries and revolutions against the invasion by the enemy, directly standing opposed to the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Asia and Latin America respectively.

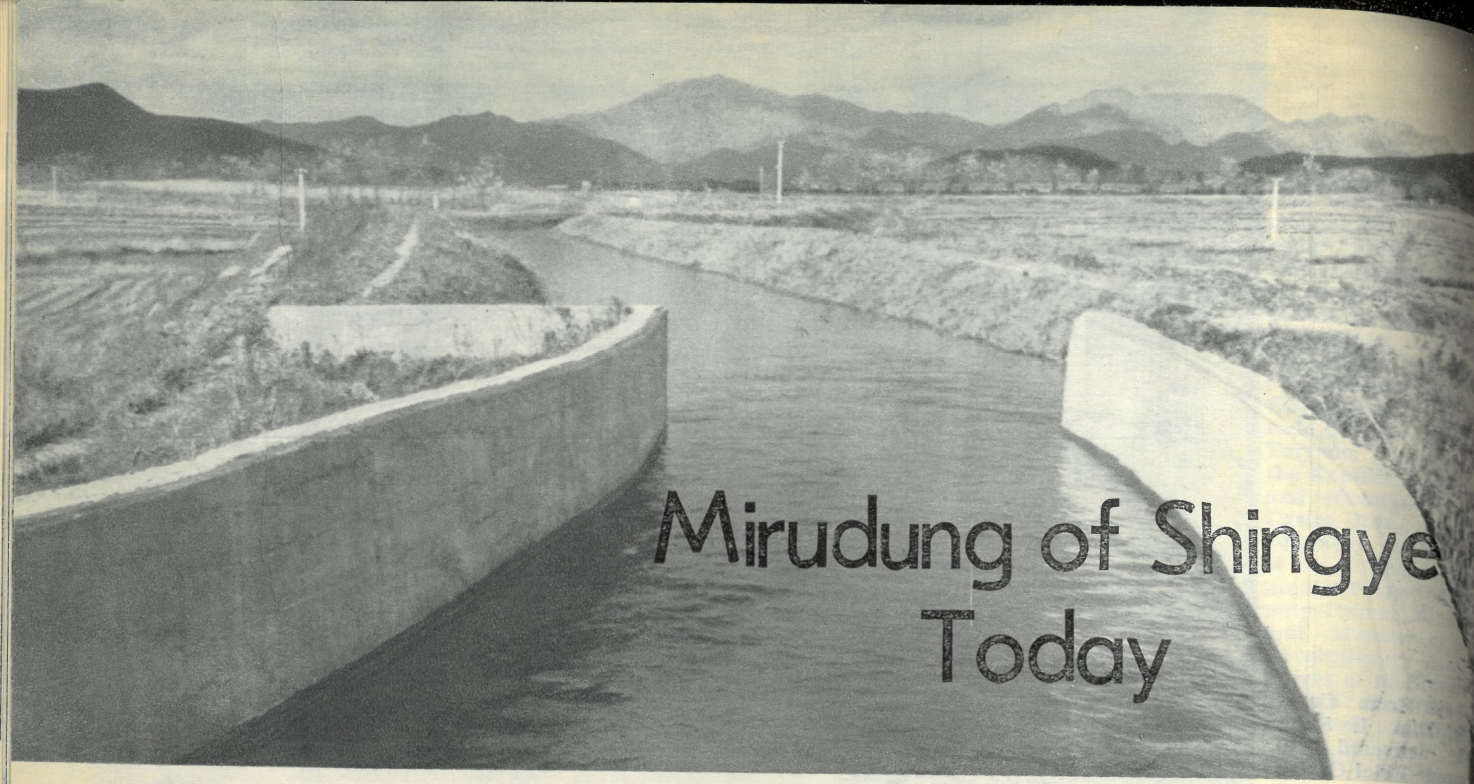
The revolutionaries and people of Cuba, through their heroic struggle, overthrew U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the Batista dictatorial regime, and won the great victory of the Cuban revolution.

The victory of the Cuban revolution is the victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States; it expanded the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and marked a turning-point in the revolutionary movements in Latin America.

Upholding the banner of revolution, the Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government led by Comrade Fidel Castro, are vigorously advancing in the front rank of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and creditably defending their revolutionary gains and energetically building socialism, while valiantly frustrating the ceaseless aggressive and provocative schemes of the enemy.

The victorious advance of the Cuban revolution greatly encourages the peoples of Latin America in their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle and the peo-

(Continued on page 20)



Mirudung of Shingye Today

MIRUDUNG in Shingye County, situated in the central part of our country, is a highland which stretches scores of kilometres in all directions.

Before liberation when our people had no political power, deprived of its country, only sorrow and hardship were the lot of the people in Mirudung. But today the looks of this highland have changed beyond all recognition.

A new history has begun in this hilly district under the sagacious leadership and great concern of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thanks to the boundless loyalty and revolutionary zeal of its inhabitants who are ready to go through fire and water if the Leader calls on them to do so.

THE ROAD INDICATED BY HIM

From olden times Mirudung was known for its poor soil and shortage of water. So this area was regarded as unfit for human habitation. A short spell of dry weather was enough to dry up the soil and crops. And people often suffered from lack of drinking water.

After liberation the peasants of the area, too, entered upon the road of a new life, breaking away from the hard life of the past.

To them the year of 1957 was a year which they could not forget for ever.

In 1957 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited this highland twice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, laid out for this calamity-stricken highland a far-reaching programme that would ensure a happy life to its inhabitants and their coming generations. Personally traversing rough roads and treading the ridges of dry fields, he kindly showed the path the highlanders should follow, visualizing the future of the area.

He stopped by a pine tree and examined on what

soil it was growing. He consulted with ordinary villagers about the future of Mirudung while having lunch with them.

Accompanied by villagers, he looked round fields under maize and cabbage. And stressing the need to further develop the Shingye farm, he instructed the farmers to ameliorate the acidified soil, upturn the virgin land on a large scale and, at the same time, introduce the irrigation system by harnessing the Ryesong river and other streams and brooks. He climbed to Jaeujae hill and selected the site for a reservoir. Then he showed concrete ways of watering the thirsty land. He selected even the site for a catchment area so as to provide the running water to each house and stable and pig-sty.

"The Shingye farm suffers from water shortage. Water!..." Comrade Kim Il Sung said. "You should solve this problem without fail."

In fact the problem of water had been the knotty one for the farm. But until then nobody sought to solve or suggested any way of solving it. As he always regards the pains of the people as his own, the Premier repeatedly emphasized the need to lay waterworks even if the project would cost a large amount of materials and money.

He pointed out that the Shingye farm has a bright prospect, for it is conveniently situated, has mild climate and a vast land for reclamation, and its stoneless soil provides good conditions for mechanization. He said as follows:

"The Shingye farm should be developed into a model farm where all work is mechanized. You must not only reclaim more land but readjust it better for the convenience of mechanization and lay good roads. After creating conditions for mechanization in this way, you should introduce overall mechanization in farm work, from sowing to harvesting and thrashing..."

Not only that. Seeing a few old houses remaining in the village, he said with a worried look on his

face that modern houses should be built on an extensive scale for the highlanders.

He conversed with pupils who were passing by. Learning that they had to walk a long distance to go to school, he gave instructions to build a new school in the village.

The Leader's visit opened up wide vistas before the highlanders. It was not until then that they came to see clearly what path they should go along.

LOYALTY

After the Leader's visit, hundreds of tractors, pumping machines, lorries and large quantities of cement and other building materials were sent to Shingye County.

Upholding the Leader's instructions, a great number of workers, technicians, peasants and servicemen in the locality came to the village everyday to build reservoirs, waterways and pumping stations.

The virgin land was brought under cultivation, the waterworks were laid and modern houses built in a short span of time.

The sound of dynamite blasting shook hills and ravines and machines roared.

Each construction site seethed with loyalty and zeal displayed by the masses who were determined to implement the Leader's teachings.

One cold day in late December that year, the builders were confronted with an urgent, difficult task—to complete the construction of an intake tower. They read many times the "Arduous 40 Days" from the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas." Then they discussed how to carry out the urgent task.

Kim Yong Sun, secretary of the Party cell, rose and said:

"Let's emulate the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who overcame untold difficulties and hardships. We are revolutionaries fighting for the implementation of our Leader's far-sighted plan and instructions..." No sooner had he finished his speech than he dashed into the water. Then others followed him vying with each other. They carried out the task in time, working in the icy water for 20 hours.

Everyday the people of Mirudung worked energetically at the construction sites of reservoirs, waterways and pumping stations and on the fields being converted into paddies. They worked, their hearts full of joy and excitement.

True to the pledge they made before the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the pledge to bring several thousand *jongbo* more of waste land under cultivation, the people of Mirudung worked day and night, braving the biting cold.

When darkness settled down over the vast highland, numberless bonfires were lit all around and scores of tractors were pulling up old pine trees root and all. The scene was a grand picture showing the people's boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

At night several times more people turned out to the fields, to the construction sites. As all villagers were unanimously determined to undertake the vast nature-remaking projects while doing farm work normally, they all took part in converting the dry fields into paddies, reclaiming waste land and in other nature-remaking projects after day's labour. Even the aged and pupils gave a helping hand.

"Don't shrink back before hard and painstaking jobs and don't try to distinguish between the aged and the youth in our struggle for carrying out the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung!" was the unanimous thought of the people of Mirudung who rose in

Ploughing starts on the vast plain of Mirudung



response to the teachings of the Leader.

The struggle of the people bore fruits. Having inherited the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas, they were resolved to remain faithful to the Party and the Leader to the last and surmount all sorts of difficulties with indomitable fighting spirit. As instructed by the Leader, they built the Shingye reservoir the work on which took more than 1,100,000 man-days, a four-stage pumping station for lifting water more than 200 metres high, and waterways with a total length of 1,000 *ri*. After the Premier's visit, seven man-made lakes were built besides the Shingye reservoir, and over 50 pumping machines were installed. Several thousand *jongbo* of paddy fields and more than 1,000 *jongbo* of orchards came into being in Mirudung, once overgrown with pine trees and shrubs. Besides, more than 1,100 modern houses were built in a few years on this highland, which had been infested with roe deer before.

Thus, the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung were successfully carried out and the foundation was laid for providing the inhabitants and their coming generations with a happy life.

ALONG THE PATH INDICATED BY THE THESES

A new, worthwhile life came quickly to the people of Shingye who always followed the Party and the Leader with single-hearted devotion and waged an unslackened struggle.

When water flowed into the newly laid out paddy fields along the 1,000 *ri* long waterways starting from the Wonkyo pumping station and Shingye reservoirs, cheers went up at every village.

"We little expected to see our fields watered in our

Co-operative farmers going out to the fields. They are filled with the determination to repay the solicitude of the Leader with bigger crop yields



times!" said the aged in Taeul-ri, the village on the roof of the highland. Thinking of their happy life in the bosom of the Party and the Leader, their bountiful life under the socialist system which the Leader had brought to them, they could not suppress their emotions. Really it was all like a dream.

When service water gushed out of pipes laid underground over scores of kilometres, the highlanders in many villages could not repress their emotions.

"Thank you, Comrade Premier! We cannot thank you too much for your warm concern!" was what they all said in unison.

When the people of Mirudung were creating a new history under his personal leadership and care, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," which opened up bright prospects for our countryside and constituted a great programme of socialist-communist construction in our country. The people of Mirudung, like the people in other parts of the country, were greatly inspired by the Theses.

Visualizing the prospects of our socialist countryside mapped out by the Leader, the people of Mirudung have advanced and are advancing vigorously.

To build a new life on the foundation laid by the Leader, the people in Shingye have ameliorated a vast area of land and invented scientific farming methods suitable to the natural features of the locality.

Every year the Party and the Government supplied this hilly district with more farm machines and fertilizer and built more modern houses and productive facilities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung directed constant attention to the farming in Shingye. Last spring he saw to it that a large amount of nitro-lime fertilizer was supplied to improve the soil in this area, in addition to large quantities of vinyl chloride sheets and chemical fertilizers.

Last year, too, the Leader's solicitude and the untiring labour struggle of the local people resulted in a splendid harvest. A land construction office was established in Shingye last year. It already started its work of readjusting the newly laid out dry and paddy fields to raise the level of farm mechanization.

In the years following Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit the number of pigs has increased about two times and rabbits about five times in Mirudung of Shingye. Many newly-planted orchards began to yield fruits—apple, peach, almond and grape.

Shingye County with the Mirudung highland fares well today but its morrow will be still better. It is estimated that in a few years the grain output will increase 2.9 times, animal products 4.5 times and fruit 3 times.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHOLLIMA

LAST July when the whole country was seething with a great revolutionary upsurge, another great honour was bestowed on the working class and Chollima riders of the Kangson Steel Plant. Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, visited the plant again.

At the plant Premier Kim Il Sung stressed the importance of steel in carrying out the Party's line on the economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, and told the workers to bring about a revolutionary upsurge once again just as they had raised the first signal-fire for the great Chollima drive in 1957. He urged the steel-makers to keep up in the lead of the Chollima movement.

Honoured with the big trust and confidence of the Leader, they were aglow with a firm resolve to be boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader just as they had been before. With deep emotion they recalled the solicitude of the Leader who gave them such meticulous guidance and constantly showed concern for them.

One October day in 1945, Premier Kim Il Sung paid his first visit to the Kangson Steel Plant. He came there even before dropping in at his home village after his triumphant home-coming.

The Japanese imperialists had destroyed the steel plant into a desolate waste when defeated and fleeing from Korea. The workers were quite at a loss what to do. Premier Kim Il Sung met and discussed with them about the factory's rehabilitation. He had in mind a far-sighted programme for the development and prospering of the country.

After that, too, he visited the factory on many occasions and discussed state affairs with the workers, and indicated them in detail the ways and means of turning out more steel. Acting upon his teachings, the workers succeeded in rebuilding their factory by themselves in a short space of time.

Indeed, the Kangson Steel Plant has been developed under Premier Kim Il Sung's personal care ever since the first days of the country's liberation.

Another memorable day for the workers of this factory is August 3, 1953. They cannot forget that day.

The entire Korean people, who achieved a brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953), rose in a grand labour struggle for the all-out postwar reconstruction in response to the call of their respected and beloved Leader.

At that time, everything was still lying in ruins and reeking of powder smoke in our country. The factory compound was piled with dilapidated cranes and smashed electric furnaces.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors prattled that the factory could never be rebuilt in a hundred years.

Just at this juncture, Premier Kim Il Sung personally found his way through the war rubble and visited the factory. He frankly consulted with the workers on the morrow of the country and told them to rebuild the factory into an up-to-date plant by themselves. In response to the Leader's call, the workers of Kangson performed the miracle of tapping molten iron in only 40 days.

They did not know conservatism and inertia, for they were always ready to go through fire and water to perform any task set them by the Leader.

The same was true in December 1956. Then our country was on the eve of embarking upon the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, continuously carrying out the basic line of the Party on economic construction—priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

At that time the country's situation, both internally and externally, was very much complicated. Modern revisionism emerged on a wide sca-

le in the international communist movement and, availing themselves of this opportunity, the world imperialists and reactionaries led by the U.S. imperialists unfolded an anti-communist campaign against the socialist countries, while the U.S. imperialists entrenched in South Korea and Syngman Rhee clique raised the "march north" clamours more frenziedly than ever. And some unhealthy elements turned against the Party's economic line, taking advantage of the complicated situation.

On top of this, there were the great difficulties in the field of economic construction. We were short of materials and funds to carry out the enormous Five-Year Plan, and the people's life was still hard.

Even at that time when the internal and external situations of the country was most difficult, Premier Kim Il Sung came to the factory first and consulted with the workers, with a view to vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction by relying on the force of the masses rallied firmly around the Party.

Premier Kim Il Sung said to the steel-makers to this effect:

We must overcome all difficulties to accelerate socialist construction to the maximum. Our life was hard in the past, and we are short of many things. We, therefore, must take ten steps when others go one step, and a hundred steps when others take ten steps.

Then he went on to say, expressing a profound trust in the workers:

It is up to you to prove the correctness of the Party's line and policies by overcoming all the difficulties in this difficult period. The Party has a firm faith in the strength of the working class, the main force of revolution.

Moved at the words of the Premier, all the steel-makers present said in unison, expressing their firm determination: "Comrade Premier! We will run on and on as fast as the Chollima, a legendary steed which is said to go a thou-

sand *ri* a day, bearing your lofty aims in our minds."

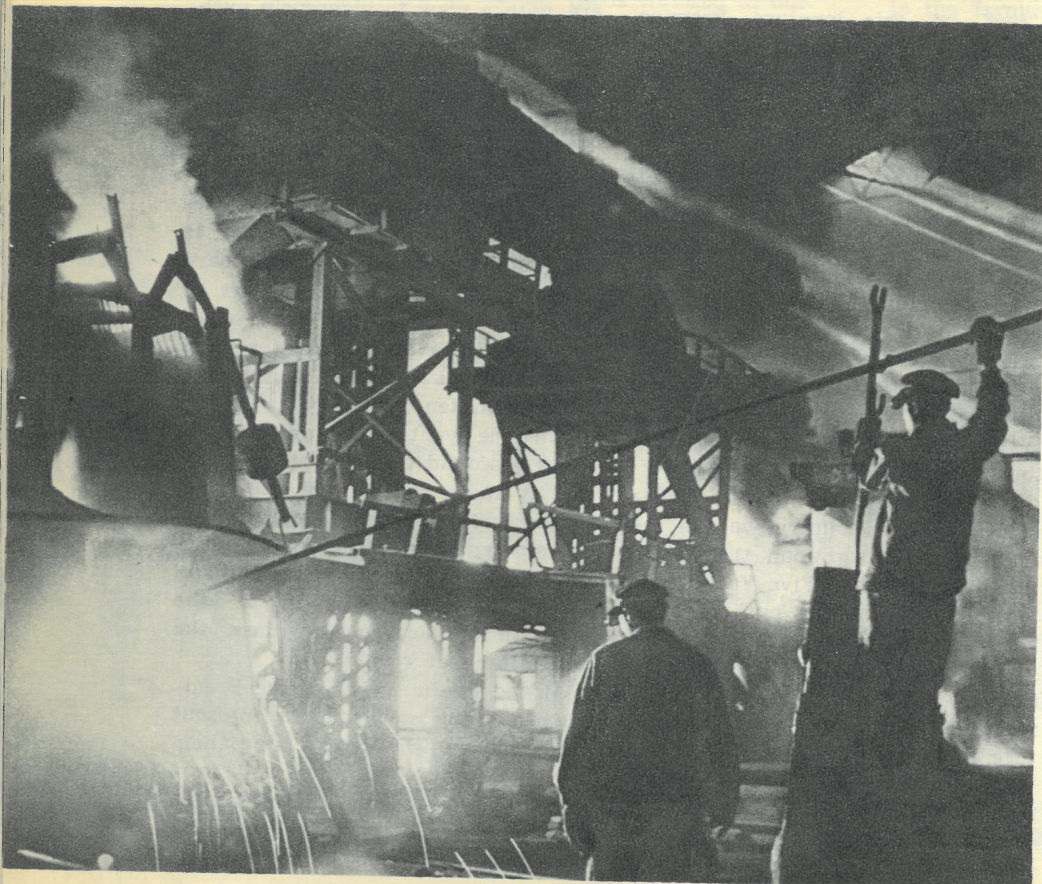
They laid the teachings of the Leader to their hearts, and worked a miracle by sweeping away conservatism and passiveness. They turned out 120,000 tons of steel from the blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

Members of the Jin Ung Won workteam shortened the time of a heat by three hours and five minutes by using the maximum voltage of 8,000 kva. And on the basis of this fresh success, the workteam lit the first signal-fire for the Chollima workteam movement under the slogan, "One for all and all for one," appealing to the whole country to follow suit. It was March 1957.

The flames of great upsurge lit by the working class of the Kangson Steel Plant spread to all parts of the country in no time. Thus, Kangson became the birthplace of Chollima.

It is now ten-odd years since the grand Chollima gallop began. In this

Chollima (winged horse) riders of Kangson Steel Plant are making uninterrupted innovations to produce more steel for economic construction and defence upbuilding



period, nearly all workteams of the plant have won the title of Chollima and many of them have been honoured with it twice. The workers of the plant rose in a struggle for the titles of Chollima Workshop and Chollima Factory.

In October 1966 the Chollima riders of Kangson greeted, with boundless excitement, the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea to push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and bring about another great upsurge in socialist construction, in order to meet the great event of the unification of the fatherland positively. The steel factory was swept by fresh revolutionary enthusiasm.

It was in these circumstances that it was visited again by the Leader last July. The Leader stirred them up to stand again in the van of the Chollima movement and make fresh innovations. Encouraged by his call, their hearts were filled with indescribable emotion.

They resolved that following the example of anti-Japanese guerillas

who were boundlessly loyal to the revolution and the Leader, they would carry out all their tasks faithfully under whatever difficult circumstances by arming themselves closely with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, uniting as one and helping each other. This they thought was the way to justify the expectations of the Leader.

They always worked in a revolutionary manner. At every unit of production and construction, new records and new innovations were scored and miracles wrought one after another.

The Chollima riders put up new slogans: "Were there quotas on the battlefield?" "Let us live and fight in a revolutionary way like the anti-Japanese guerillas who fought the enemy day and night, knowing no demarcation between combat and rest, and also like fighters of Height 1211 in the Fatherland Liberation War!" Under these slogans the Chollima riders raised their daily output three or five times.

Last year when electric furnace No. 3 was undergoing repairs, the melters, bearing in mind the lofty aims of the Leader, went into the furnace in turn and finished the repair work ahead of schedule by tackling the job unremittingly with a burning zeal.

After the repair of the furnace, they introduced the method of melting steel under high voltage, thereby achieving a big success in production.

They renovated the cooling system of the blooming mill and thus doubled the service life of the furnace. In this way, they tapped reserves for turning out 20,000 tons more of steel ingot.

The Chollima riders, however, are not carried away by these successes. The crew of all workteams continue to make collective innovations vigorously, while revolutionizing and working-classing themselves. They are firmly resolved to advance the cause of the Party and the revolution, helping and leading each other.

The revolutionary spirit of working and living in a communist way is displayed widely among the Chollima riders who, even when their shift is over, remain at their workshop to help the workers of other teams, collectively educating and helping the lagging people to catch up.

THE village of Bonghwa, situated in Kangdong County, is not far from Pyongyang.

Everyday many people visit this village with a feeling of deep reverence. The village is a historic place and a cradle of revolution, where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of the respected and beloved Leader of our people Premier Kim Il Sung, taught at a school and conducted his revolutionary activities in 1916-1917. The days he spent in this village are not so long compared with his whole life devoted to the revolutionary struggle. But the visitors see, through many historical remains and data, his lofty patriotism and vigorous activities.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a teacher of the Sunhwa School in Mangyongdae before he moved to the village of Bonghwa in the early spring of 1916, where he taught at the Myongshin School, while carrying on revolutionary activities energetically. Then he was 23 years old.

The village of Bonghwa had very favourable conditions for his activities. It was easy access to Kangdong, Songchon, Sunchon and Daedong Counties where then a strong anti-Japanese independence movement gained ground. It was also a suitable place for revolutionaries to carry on their activities avoiding the eye of the Japanese imperialists as it was an out-of-the-way place by a river, not so far from Pyongyang.

After his family settled in Kangdong Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made his appearance as an organizer of the Korean independence movement, extending his sphere of activities from an individual and small region to a wider one.

Visitors are led first to the Myongshin School. The guide begins to explain in a calm but moving voice.

"Mr. Kim Hyong Jik taught at this Myongshin School from March 1916 to the autumn of 1917 educating children and youths in the anti-Japanese, patriotic ideas, while energetically conducting revolutionary activities."

Unlike the big school buildings to be found everywhere in our country today, the old school building was



Working people from all parts of the country visit the monument dedicated to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. Visitors recall with a pious feeling the lofty exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who devoted all his life to the revolutionary struggle

BONGHWA— A HISTORIC SPOT

KIM SON

a L-shaped, tile-roofed house reminding us of an ordinary dwelling house.

We stayed for a while outside the school building, staring at it and feeling its wooden pillars.

We entered the building with a feeling of reverence. The guide went on to explain:

"It is said that a map of Korea and a blackboard were hung on this wall. Mr. Kim Hyong Jik always said to his pupils: 'You should entertain a great ambition for the country.'"

On the front wall was hung a port-

rait of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and on both sides of the picture were two frames—one bearing the words "Great Ambition" which were his motto and with which he taught his pupils, and the other bearing a verse which reads:

That green pine tree on the southern hill

*Has a tough time at present,
Capped with snow and exposed to chill.*

But who knows it would be rejuvenescent

When spring comes round with warm sunshine?

All through his life Mr. Kim Hyong Jik fought the Japanese imperialists out of his ardent wish to bring independence to the country without fail, however brutal the oppression by the Japanese imperialists was and however great the hardships ahead of him were. He was like a pine tree which withstands heavy snow-storms and is ever green in winter.

Listening to the guide, we visualized Mr. Kim Hyong Jik teaching children and youths in patriotic ideas.

We were filled with a deep feeling of reverence for Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. The Myongshin School was not an ordinary school which taught pupils knowledge alone, but the school of the motherland which lit a torchlight illuminating the road the Korean nation should follow in the darkest years under Japanese imperialist rule; it was a historical cradle of the Korean revolution that lit a signal-fire for the restoration of the country. In the village Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, together with his revolutionary comrades, organized in March 1917 the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground organization, with those engaged in the independence movement at home and abroad as its core, and unfolded intense revolutionary activities.

He expanded the association and organized and mobilized the masses

of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle. Meanwhile, he formed such legal organizations as the "Mutual Financing Association for School" and the "Mutual Financing Association for Stone Monument." Ostensibly they were for public interests, mutual financing and amity. Through these organizations he directed the work of enlisting the local people in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The Japanese imperialists made a frantic attempt to completely repress the patriotic, revolutionary activities of the Korean people. In the meantime, the Korean National Association was disclosed and subjected to suppression by the Japanese imperialists owing to the information laid by their running dogs.

At the end of 1917 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and many other members of the organization were arrested and imprisoned by the Japanese imperialist police.

He was in jail in Pyongyang for more than a year. The Japanese imperialist police tortured him cruelly, using appeasement at times. But he stubbornly fought the enemy, remaining faithful to the revolution to the end. Even in the cell he mapped out a plan for his future revolutionary activities.

After he was released in 1918, he left Mangyongdae, his native place, to resume the revolutionary activities.

He went to Junggangjin, Lin-

kiang, Pataokou, Popyung, Fusung and other areas along the Amnok River, where he rallied a number of revolutionaries around him and actively led the anti-Japanese independence movement.

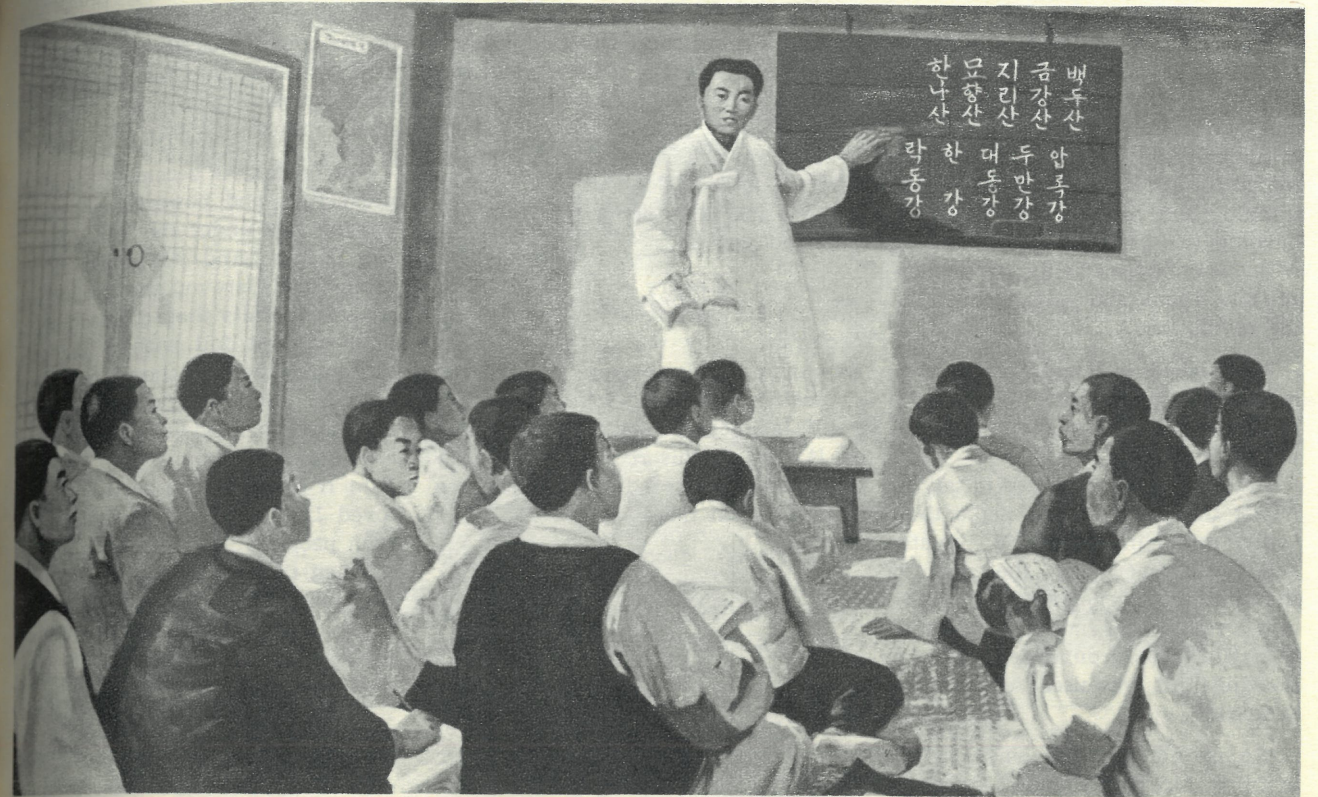
Among the displays in the Myongshin School there is the excerpt of the report on the "Discovery of a Secret Organization and Disposal of the Case" submitted by the "chief of the police affairs" of South Pyongan Province in February 1918 to the "Government-General of Korea" and the Japanese "War Minister." We slowly read through the report. According to the report, the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese revolutionary organization, formed on March 23, 1917 made it its aim of activities to win freedom of the country by the Korean people's own efforts taking advantage of the antagonism between Japanese imperialism on the one hand and the European and American imperialist powers on the other. To this end the association had a plan for establishing contacts with the patriotic forces at home and abroad, and gradually extending its organization to the Kando areas.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik himself strove to bring together fellow thinkers and train military cadres, while conducting the work of obtaining various weapons. And he did his utmost to rouse anti-Japanese sentiments among the local inhabitants.

The Korean National Association maintained that its goal should be materialized by properly combining the political activities with military actions independently by the efforts of the Koreans, not relying upon outside forces. The association was the first secret association in the days of the "military rule" of the Japanese imperialists and the biggest organization of the anti-Japanese movement before the March First Movement in 1919.

The excerpt of the above-mentioned report alone was enough to show what a great chill this organization had struck into the hearts of the Japanese imperialists.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was such an ardent patriot and a revolutionary that when he taught composition at school he usually set such themes for composition as Mt. Baekdu, the Amnok River and the rose of Sharon which were regarded as symbols



Mr. Kim Hyong Jik educating youths and pupils in the anti-Japanese, patriotic ideas when he taught at the Myongshin School (Oil painting)

of Korea. And he personally composed songs and wrote verses for his pupils to sing and recite.

We came out of the school and proceeded to the house at the back of the school where his family had lived. It is a plainly furnished, but neat cottage.

We pictured to ourselves the passionate and sturdy image of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung. We visualized the enraged face of the Mother of Korea resisting stubbornly against the Japanese imperialist policemen who came to search her house. We also conjured up Comrade Kim Il Sung in his childhood staring with hatred at the Japanese imperialist policemen.

We left the house with noiseless steps.

On the wall of the Myongshin School were hung the portraits of the parents, grandparents, other family members of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Feeling a boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, who had been educated in the revolutionary ideas from his childhood in such a revolutionary family which had devo-

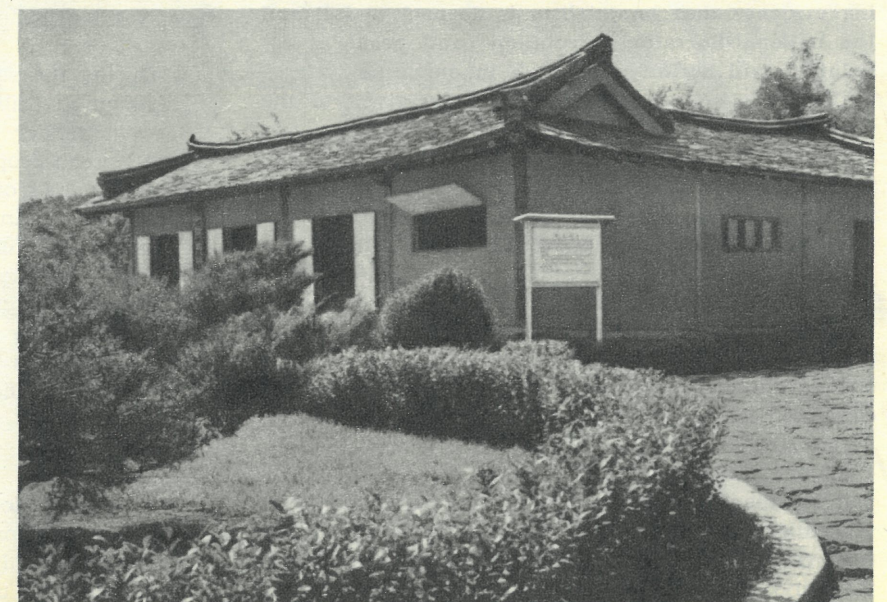
tedly fought for generations for the freedom and independence of the country and feeling a great pride and honour in having him as the Leader, we looked at each of the portraits again and again.

We recalled the impressions left by foreigners who visited our country to participate in the May Day

celebrations last year. They said that it was rarely the case in world history that the whole family like Premier Kim Il Sung's took part in revolutionary activities, and they envied our people who are enjoying the leadership of such a great Leader.

We drank water at the gushing

A view of the Myongshin School



The house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik lived when he conducted the anti-Japanese revolutionary activities teaching at the Myongshin School



spring which, it is said, was used by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's family. And then we dropped in at the house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had lived for several months and whose owner had given him much material aid in his activities. At this little straw-roofed cottage we drew new strength thinking how many nights he sat up burning the midnight oil discussing with his comrades in the grass-roofed hut about the advancement of the revolution.

We climbed up Bonghwa Hill commanding a panoramic view of the historic spot of Bonghwa and the village.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik used to tell his pupils that they should make their bodies sound in order to do greater and worthy work for the country and himself hardened his body. There is a level ground halfway up Bonghwa Hill. This ground called bugle-blowing spot was used for morning exercises.

We were told that early every morning, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik gathered the village youths in the ground for morning exercise and at times he

organized playing at soldiers there. A little way up from the ground there is a big rock. On the rock we had a short rest and listened to the guide, who explained that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik gathered the village youths on the rock to imbue them with the anti-Japanese sentiment and to tell them about the future of the motherland.

Moved by every word of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik burning with love for the country, many village youths made up their minds to work for the revolution and later took part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

It was on this rock that he often met anti-Japanese fighters and gave them liaison missions.

When we stood on this spacious rock stuck deeply into the ground, we felt as if we were as stout as the rock. Enjoying the cool breeze to the full, we looked down the hill. Paddy and dry fields, orchards and newly-built modern houses at the foot of the hill attracted our eyes. A river was flowing moistening the fertile land. Merry songs rang out from the village kindergarten.

The liberated and prosperous country Mr. Kim Hyong Jik dreamed of has come true! His ideal has been brilliantly put into reality thanks to the great plan of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Our country is becoming beautiful, prosperous and powerful with each passing day under the leadership of the Leader! And its people, rallied more firmly around the Leader, are striving to unify their divided fatherland without fail within the present generation! In the course of our visit to this historic place—Bonghwa—we got a vivid glimpse of the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

When the setting sun glowed over the western mountain we started for home, leaving Bonghwa Hill behind.

"Bonghwa Hill! Glorify forever the lofty exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who devoted his whole life to the revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence of the country!" This we wished from the bottom of our hearts.

(Continued from page 11)

ples all over the world in their revolutionary struggle. Today Cuba is making outstanding contributions to the development of the Latin-American revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The revolutionary Cuba represents the future of Latin America and its very existence encourages the peoples of this continent in their liberation movement. The victory of the Cuban revolution furnishes striking evidence that imperialism is doomed to fall and the national-liberation revolution and people's revolution will certainly triumph in our times."

Therefore, active assistance must be given to the Cuban revolution.

This is the demand not only of the interests of the revolutions of Cuba and Latin America but of the interests of the revolutionary cause of the international working class and of the overall anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The Korean people fully support the stubborn anti-U.S. struggle and firm revolutionary stand of the Cuban people who are resolved to be faithful to the revolutionary cause in any adversity and will continue to render every possible assistance to their heroic struggle.

Though the socialist Cuba is still young, no enemy can subdue the Cuban people who are firmly convinced of the victory of revolution and armed with firm revolutionary will under the wise leadership of the Party and the leader. The Cuban revolution is in-

vincible.

At present the Korean people, rallied in monolithic unity around the Central Committee of the Party led by the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, have risen up as one man for implementing the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and are consolidating the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily to greet the great event of the unification of the fatherland with full preparations.

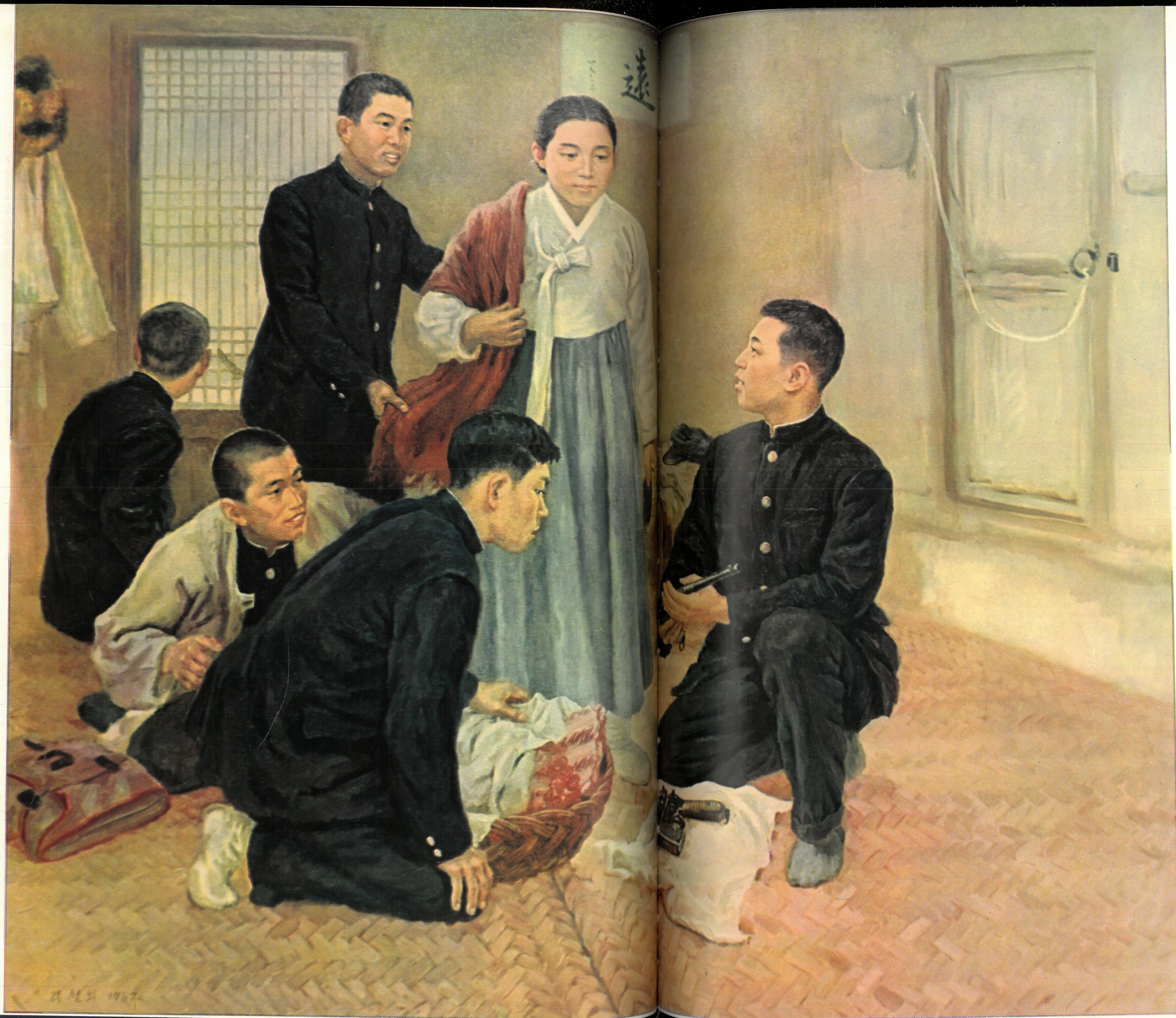
During the stay of our Party and Government delegation in Cuba, the brotherly Cuban people who always render active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and their revolutionary cause of driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and unifying the fatherland by themselves tolerating no outside interference, have again made clear their invariable stand. This strong support of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms of Cuba boundlessly encourages the struggle of the Korean people. And the Korean people feel greatly proud of having the Cuban people as their comrades-in-arms.

The Korean people highly value the friendship and solidarity formed between Korea and Cuba in the struggle for the common cause and will make every effort for its further development.

The friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Cuba is unbreakable and everlasting.



Red Worker-Peasant Militia women in a drill. They are fully ready to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors at one stroke at any time the latter start a reckless attack



Oil painting
 "Mother of a Revolutionary"
 (1967)
 By Ri Chol Hi



Members of the twice Chollima Kim Jong Ja workteam of the Youth Shop making a profound study of the "Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Warfare" to be boundlessly faithful to the Leader as the anti-Japanese guerillas were

CHOLLIMA SPINNERS

At the factory where Comrade Dang Un Shil works

Spinner Oh Un Ja overfulfils her quota every day by introducing the advanced work method in production



Factory paper "Silk" brings a happy news to them



OIL PAINTING

"Mother of a Revolutionary"

The oil painting "Mother of a Revolutionary" is on display in the Museum of Korean Revolution.

It portrays Mrs. Kang Ban Sok—mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and outstanding Leader of the Korean nation.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok (1892-1932) was a faithful partner and close comrade-in-arms to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, her husband, who dedicated all his life to the cause of the restoration of the fatherland. She did all she could to help her husband in his revolutionary activities.

She was the very mother who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung into the outstanding and great Leader of the Korean nation, and was herself an ardent revolutionary who personally organized and directed the struggle of the masses of women for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the social emancipation of women.

The whole course of her life was a path of valiant struggle during which she wholeheartedly devoted her youth and love to the fatherland.

She was kind and generous to the family and people, but was firm and brave against the enemy.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok is not only the prominent pioneer in the women's movement of our country but also the model of the wise and brave Korean women.

In particular, there are numerous touching stories how much she put her soul into bringing up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, into the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

She educated Comrade Kim Il Sung from his childhood in the spirit of ardent love for the country, in the revolutionary principles and strong will, and in the fine qualities of a revolutionary fighter with the passion for inquiry and ability of practice.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Kang Ban Sok devoted

herself to the education of Comrade Kim Il Sung in accordance with Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's last wish, contending with the difficulty of living.

All she wished was that Comrade Kim Il Sung would become a great revolutionary. This was what she expected of him and what she lived for. So, she helped Comrade Kim Il Sung with wholehearted devotion in his revolutionary activities.

Not only in the days when Comrade Kim Il Sung led the youth movement but when he was making active preparations for the organization of the anti-Japanese armed units, Mother Kang Ban Sok spared nothing to assist the revolutionary work of Comrade Kim Il Sung; she went through pains and even risked her life.

Once when he was leading the youth movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung and 4-5 of his comrades-in-arms were besieged by the enemy in Fusung.

In order to get out of the critical situation quickly, they needed arms. They had to bring arms from the comrades in Maliho without delay. But it was a very difficult task.

After much thought Comrade Kim Il Sung asked his mother to do the difficult and dangerous job for him.

Mother Kang Ban Sok knew that

she had to take a grave risk to her life, but she calmly said: "All right, I'll go and fetch the arms."

Then she set off without a moment's hesitation.

After courageously breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy, she got to the destination. When the comrades there handed her revolvers, she asked them to load the guns with shots, ready to go off at a touch on the triggers.

In this way she brought two loaded revolvers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took the revolvers and examined them. Finding them loaded, he asked his mother why the guns were loaded.

At this she replied: "How could I take it lying down if the devils tried to lay their hands on me? In that case I should have to make them pay for it. I had the guns loaded so that I could finish off the two or three villains who would try to take me."

This short episode gives an idea of the noble spirit of self-sacrifice of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who was ready to give her life to the cause of the restoration of the fatherland and to help her son in his revolutionary activities.

The oil painting "Mother of a Revolutionary" done by artist Ri Chol Hi in 1967 gives an artistic representation to this historical fact.

A GOLD AND A SILVER MEDAL TO KOREAN WOMEN'S AND MEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAMS

Volleyball games of the Security Organs of Socialist Countries took place between November 23 and 29 last year in Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia.

In the games the men's and women's volleyball teams of our country registered great successes, demonstrating their mettle as benefits Red sportsmen trained by the Workers' Party of Korea and adding new glory to Chollima Korea.

Our girls had six games and beat all their opponents 3:0. As a result, they won the first place

and a gold medal.

Our boys also played 6 games and, losing one, were placed second.

Both our girls and boys fully displayed their staunch fighting spirit and refined skill.

The games were participated in by men and women volleyballers from the Ministry of Public Security of our country and the security organs of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria.



He Is the First People's Deputy

CHU RYON JONG

Our people have clearly realized through their experience in real life that nothing is more valuable than the people's state power.

Whenever I recall the bitter past before the liberation, I think once again of how much I owe to our state power that has brought us freedom and happiness and promises us a brighter future.

To set up this people's state power, the Korean Communists led by General Kim Il Sung waged a sanguinary anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years.

Thanks to this struggle, the Korean people could set up a genuine people's state power in their country without delay after the liberation.

My heart is full of deep emotion when I recall the events that took place at the time of the historic democratic election held for the first time in our country.

It was, I remember, on October 16 when nomination of candidates for the provincial, city and county people's committees was in progress at all constituencies on the eve of the election day—November 3, 1946.

That day workers of the Hukryong Colliery where I was working then and people of Samdung sub-county, in their holiday best, thronged the playground of the Samdung Primary School from early morning.

That day was a happy day when they met General Kim Il Sung who had been nominated as a candidate at our constituency.

In one corner of the playground peasants were dancing to the accompaniment of sae-nap (a Korean wind instrument similar to the trumpet—*Ed.*) and drums, and in another corner a colliers' brass band was fluently playing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Children were skipping about for joy weaving their way through the crowds of grown-ups. Elderly men were having talks with zest.

It was the biggest turn-out ever in Samdung sub-county and never before had there been such an animated occasion.

In the middle of the playground gathered a group of people and they were having a conversation. Out of curiosity, I went to them.

A 68-year-old man named Baek and a few other elderly men were narrating an impressive story of how they were received by General Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on the previous day.

Here is an account of the circumstances that enabled

them to meet General Kim Il Sung.

Two representatives of the population of the sub-county went to Pyongyang to tell General Kim Il Sung that a meeting of the population of Samdung sub-county a few days earlier had nominated him as a candidate for the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee.

General Kim Il Sung was very glad when he learned on what business the representatives of the sub-county's population had come. He said he was very thankful to the sub-county's population for nominating him as a candidate for the people's committee.

The representatives of the sub-county's population told the General several things unreservedly and said: "Dear General, old men and women folks in our Samdung sub-county are planning to come to see you on behalf of the sub-county's population."

"I ought to have called on the old folks before they come. I'm very glad to hear that they are coming to see me. When they come, I'll meet them, leaving aside all other business," said the General.

On the following day, Baek and other old men and women folks as well as workers, peasants and students—12 in all—made a call on the General on behalf of the population of the sub-county....

Elderly man Baek looked around after he gave an account of how he was offered a chance to visit the General. And he continued:

"He received us so kindly that I, breaking down all reserve, told him what I had had in mind: 'I ought to have paid a visit to you earlier. I've put off my visit until today and, as a citizen of this country, I'm very sorry for it.' Having listened to me, the General said: 'Don't mention it. I ought to have called on you old men and women before you come to see me. And you have taken the trouble to come. I'm really sorry for that. I think we shall have chances to meet often.'"

"These words of the General deeply touched me," Elderly man Baek paused for a while to calm down his excitement. Then, using gesture, he spoke of how the General had explained in detail the significance of the election, of the concern the General had shown for the farming and of how the General had asked the old folks whether their children were growing up well. The old folks gathered there vied with one another in giving an exhaustive account of how

they had opened their hearts to the General.

"I was seated in front of the General. I made a request of him without reserve: 'Dear General, people in our Samdung sub-county are very happy to have nominated you as a candidate. The biggest wish of them, men and women, young and old, is to meet you. We know you are busy administering the state affairs. Yet we are eagerly looking forward to your visit to our sub-county.'"

"The General said: 'Thank you. I will devotedly work, bearing in mind the confidence you place in me and your expectations. I will see to it that I have an opportunity to make a call on you.'"

"An elderly woman seated by me chimed in, soliciting like a child. 'Dear General, we shall be happy if you would go with us tomorrow, if possible.'"

"The General, with a smile, said: 'Yes, I'll come without fail. I promise you that I will go tomorrow.'"

"The General is coming to our Samdung today, keeping the words he gave us old folks. This is the happiest event we've ever had."

Hardly repressing his deep emotion, elderly man Baek danced mirthfully after he had finished this narration. People around, too, were overjoyed at hearing him, danced swinging their arms, to the accompaniment of a singing.

More and more people joined and presently the dancing group swelled.

At about half past three in the afternoon, a news spread all over the playground that the General was coming.

The General's car pulled up at a considerable distance from the crowds and he walked toward them.

Old folks and women went up to him and greeted him. He politely took the salute of everybody and answered it. It was long, therefore, before he reached the place appointed for a mass meeting.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Cheers rose shaking the earth.

With a big turn-out, the playground was closely packed. Some people, therefore, got on the nearby roofs and waving bouquets, cheered at the top of their voice.

Presently, vice-chairman of the sub-county people's committee declared the meeting open. After it, the General appeared on the rostrum amid loud cheers and applause.

With the thought that we had nominated as a people's deputy General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot who had for 15 years waged a sanguinary struggle for the freedom and independence of the country against the villainous Japanese imperialists, I felt happy, overjoyed, deeply impressed and excited the moment I saw him for the first time.

A little while later, a dead silence fell over the playground, with the crowds focussing their attention on him.

The General dwelt on the prevailing situation at home and abroad and the significance of the first democratic election, expressed his thanks to the people for having nominated him as a candidate and said he would devotedly work to carry out the democratic tasks more thoroughly.

The crowds, who were to go to the polls in the

first democratic election, with a rejoicing over the liberation and enjoying the benefits of the democratic reforms to their hearts' content, and who were feeling proud as their meeting was honoured with the presence of General Kim Il Sung, the perspicacious Leader of the Korean nation, gave loud, prolonged cheers, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" even after he had finished his speech.

After the mass meeting closed, the General had a talk with workers, peasants, youths and students.

The General was having a lively talk with them when elderly man Baek, who had learned a little belatedly that the General was talking with electors about the future of the country, opened the door and entered the room.

"Dear General, I beg your pardon for being late."

"Oh, it's you, my dear Old Baek. Come over here and sit down, please."

The General rose from his seat, clasped the elderly man's hands, offered his seat to him, offered him a cigarette and personally gave him a light.

Overcome with emotion, the elderly man was at a loss what to do.

The General kindly asked the elderly man about his family and said:

"Aren't you in need, sending many children to school, dear old man?"

"No sir, to us peasants who had lived in dire poverty in the pre-liberation days, you, Dear General, gave land, and we are free from worries and cares now."

Saying that he was near bitter tears when he recalled how he had slaved until his back broke under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, elderly man Baek remarked that, old as he was he would work harder lest he should repeat the bitterness of a stateless people.

At this moment, a representative of peasants rose from his seat and said:

"Dear General, we thank you for the distribution of land to us."

"It was not I that gave you land. You demanded land and won it by your struggle. Land, mountains and rivers have now become your property, the people's property. Therefore, you have to tend with good care the property of the country and the people and work with all your might for your own happiness and for the happiness of the succeeding generations. The more you work, the better your livelihood will be."

That day the General spoke not only to the representatives of peasants. To the representatives of workers, he explained the significance of the Labour Law and the role the working class should play in building a state. He minutely told the women who had been freed from the two-fold and three-fold subordination that they should take an active part in public activities.

The General explained so plainly the significance of the first democratic elections and the prospects of the development of our country that the picture of a unified, independent Korea in the future seemed to be unfolding before our eyes.

The General enjoyed the day along with the electors, even taking supper with us laying aside all for-

malities.

That day I was further convinced that the General is an honourable personality who really regards the people's joy as his own and, among the people, shares joys, the sweets and bitters with them.

He talked with the population of the sub-county for a long time that day and it was late in the evening that he left for home.

We turned out on the street and saw him off, raising our lanterns toward him.

The General's car passed under a pine arch erected in honour of the election at the entrance to the street and left Samdung. But the cheers of the crowds did not subside.

The entire people's trust in and respect for General Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader, were clearly manifested in the first democratic elections held some time later, on November 3.

After that we, upholding the words of the General, took part more enthusiastically in the work for following up the successes of the democratic reforms, liquidating the reactionary elements and consolidating the local organs of state power.

Workers of our colliery, overcoming all sorts of bottlenecks and difficulties, overfulfilled the quarterly production plans and were energetically working for the fulfilment of the 1947 people's economic plan ahead of schedule.

Around this time, on November 2, 1947, that is, the day before the first anniversary of the democratic elections, the General again visited the people of our Samdung sub-county.

He came to the place appointed for a rally. He said he wanted to meet workers at a lounge built for temporary use, and sent for us workers of the Hukryong Colliery.

The General, having learned in detail about the living conditions and production activities of the colliers, asked us whether we could produce 20,000 tons more in addition to the original production assignments of 200,000 tons, explaining that much coal was needed to make the country rich and powerful as early as possible.

Pleased very much to hear that we could carry out the extra assignments, he said:

"You have a very high degree of enthusiasm. You'll have nothing beyond your power when you are firmly resolved to do a job and tackle it.

"When you do a great deal of work, your livelihood will improve that much quicker.

"Responsible personnel of the colliery should treat with care and love the workers.

"They should give up the 'method of getting things done by giving orders' that has come down from the days of Japanese imperialist rule; go among the workers, listen to their views and solve in time what they have proposed.

"Our system now is different from that in the past.

"We must ensure all the freedoms and rights to them..."

At eleven sharp, the General wound up the conversation with us and addressed the electorate.

Seventeen years have passed since then, yet I still vividly remember how the General addressed the

audience, his voice reverberating throughout the valley of the mine, though a microphone was not used at that time.

"Dear electors, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the first democratic elections on November 3, which is a glorious holiday of the Korean people and which will shine forever in the history of our nation, I warmly greet you on behalf of the North Korean People's Committee!"

His speech was often interrupted by the applause and cheers of the audience. Each time his speech was punctuated, the General raised his hand to acknowledge the cheers.

He went on to say he was feeling it a great honour to report the results of his work to the electors. And he dwelt on the results of the work during the previous year.

The General especially stressed that the North Korean People's Committee and the entire people had liquidated the pernicious consequences of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, set up and strengthened a new democratic system, achieved great successes in the work for laying a solid economic foundation for the construction of an independent state and that the People's Committee—the people's state power which was established by the people and which had struck root deep among the people—had grown into a great force on which no reactionary forces could encroach.

The General said that we should more solidly lay the foundation for the freedom and independence of the country by further consolidating the successes of the democratic reforms already scored and restoring and developing the people's economy and thereby set up a genuine democratic people's republic as early as possible. And he went on:

"Dear electors, the problem of establishing a unified government in Korea today cannot be solved in word alone; it can be solved only by actually creating all the conditions and laying the foundations for the building of a sovereign, independent state..."

He summed up the successes the people in North Korea had achieved in the work for the strengthening of the people's state power since the elections on November 3, 1946, and clarified one by one the tasks our people would have to carry out.

Listening to his speech, I firmly made up my mind to devote, as he had said, my energy, small as it was, to the restoration and development of the country in order to hasten the day when the people of the North and the South would live a happy life in a unified country.

After his speech, the General, together with us people, watched the joint gymnastic exercises and a football match of pupils.

That year, bearing in mind the words of the General, we unfolded an emulation drive for increased output in order to produce even one ton more of coal.

As a result, our Hukryong Colliery fulfilled the 1947 plan and produced 20,000 tons in excess of the plan to win the first place in the year-end 40-day emulation in our province.

At that time, not only we but also all the working

people in the northern part of the country vigorously worked for increased production in order to lay the foundations of an independent national economy of the country.

Whenever I feel the happiness of today from my heart, I recall with deep emotion that historic time in 1948 when we founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland.

Before the first election to the Supreme People's Assembly for the founding of our Republic, workers of our Hukryong Colliery again nominated General Kim Il Sung as a candidate.

At that time, seven representatives were chosen to convey the will of the electors in our constituency and a written request for the acceptance of the nomination. Being one of the representatives, I went to Pyongyang.

When we got off at the Pyongyang railway station, one of the men who had come to meet us conducted us to the place where cars were standing.

When we learned that the General had sent the cars for us, we were so deeply moved by his consideration that we were beside ourselves with joy.

I saw streets of the capital taking on beautiful looks and the picture of a happy life of the working people as I was driving in a car.

What a worthwhile and good system to live under!

My eyes became misty as I recalled those days before the liberation when, bereaved of both my father and mother in one and the same year, I wandered about the streets of this very city begging food, recalled how I shed bitter tears, being subjected to a cruel treatment like a dog at the house of a certain Kim, one of the notorious merchants in Pyongyang and a faithful stooge of Japanese imperialism.

The cars took us to the building of the Party Central Committee where the General worked.

Having learned that we had arrived, the General personally came out of the room to meet us gladly.

After we had taken our seats in front of the General, chairman of the district election committee told first about the course of the nomination of General Kim Il Sung as a candidate by the electorate of our constituency.

Then I handed to the General the letter requesting him to accept the nomination as a candidate—the letter I had carried with me with great care.

The General said, firmly clasping my hands:

"I express my thanks to you for having thus nominated me to the Supreme People's Assembly.

"I ask you to convey to the electors, when you are back home, my determination to serve to the best of my ability for the complete independence of the country and the people's happiness."

When we, back home, conveyed the General's words to the population of our sub-county, all the electors were beside themselves with joy.

People of this country were highly delighted and gave loud cheers at the news that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by General Kim Il Sung was founded with the absolute support and approval of our people.

Sixteen years have already passed since then.

This period is not a long one measured against the

history of a country.

During this period, however, great changes have taken place in this land thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people!

Our country has during this period developed into a socialist industrial-agricultural state having a solid independent national economy.

Our industry has come to produce ably on its own machinery and equipment for modern plants such as the world's first-class Vinalon Factory, not to speak of tractors, lorries and excavators.

The countryside in this country where once the hungry peasants pulled the plough tying it to their shoulders, sowed seeds shedding bitter tears and gathered in grains with empty husks, has now been turned into a socialist countryside which is visited every year by a bumper crop.

At the choking, narrow faces of coal mines, colliers would collapse while they, bent double under heavy loads of coal, were plodding along. This has become a thing of the past in our country. Today, hauling operation is done by machines and at the mining faces where merry songs are heard colliers are vigorously working for increased production. Those shabby huts standing huddled together in the miners' residential quarters have disappeared and in their place have gone up rows of beautiful, multi-storeyed modern apartment houses.

The workers and peasants, who were ill-treated and deprived of all rights in the past, are now discussing the affairs of the state and managing the life of the nation.

I was once a casual labourer. But now I have been elected to the Provincial People's Assembly and have become a Merited Miner. This explains why we are singing the praises of the Party and the Leader, looking up to them, why we take pride in our people's state power!

The picture of South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' occupation, however, is different from that in the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, having made their way into South Korea, forcibly dissolved the people's committees set up at the general will of the people and, tramping underfoot even the elementary freedom and rights of the people there, have turned the whole of South Korea into a living hell which is swept by famine and poverty and where confusion and vice are rampant.

The South Korean people today, subjected to all sorts of contempt and ill-treatment, are poorly clothed, hunger-stricken and collapsing, because they have not taken power into their hands.

We are charged with a revolutionary task of enabling the South Korean people, who are deprived of state power, to enjoy genuine freedom and rights and lead a happy life, just as we do.

To carry out this lofty revolutionary task, I will do everything in my power to reinforce the stronghold of our revolution and bring about another big upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the policies of the Government of the D.P.R.K., our genuine people's state power.

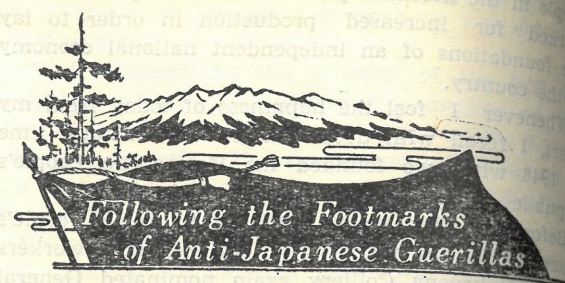


The statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, erected at Bochonbo in commemoration of the victory of the Bochonbo battle which will go down forever in the annals of the country

WE went down Konjangdok Hill, overlooking Bochonbo which is now a modern town.

When we got down to the level land, we came to a crystal-clear rivulet which was murmuring down. That was the Karim river, a branch of the Amrok, which skirts round the northern fringe of the Bochonbo town.

It was this stream that the anti-Japanese guerillas crossed on the night of June 4, 1937, to advance on the town of Bochonbo which was held under Japanese occupation.



At Bochonbo

KIM DONG SON

We proceeded along the bank of the stream and reached the spot where was standing the poplar tree under which Comrade Kim Il Sung personally commanded the Bochonbo battle. It was no more than 140 metres from the spot to the police sub-station, the main target of the attack that night.

The guide told us about the battle in detail. On the combat order of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a unit equipped with two light machine-guns was to attack the police sub-station and to block the road leading to Musan, and another unit, divided into two groups, was to hit the sub-county office, forest conservation station, agricultural experimental station, post-office and other establishments of the Japanese imperialists. And the third unit equipped with a light machine-gun was to keep watch over the road leading to Hyesan and cut off all telephone lines connected to Hyesan. The fourth took charge of the work of distributing handbills, proclamation and written appeals in different quarters of the town and conducting propaganda work among the people. It was also this unit's task to transport captured materials.

The command post was set up under the poplar tree on the Karim river.

The assault was to start at 10 o'clock sharp that night.

Upon receiving a starting order from Comrade Kim Il Sung, each unit approached the designated targets stealthily but promptly amidst the noise of the stream.

At 10 o'clock sharp that night! Comrade Kim Il Sung fired the signal shot for starting the attack. The shot broke the dead silence of the night and shook the town of Bochonbo which had been under the hoof of the enemy.

At the signal the anti-Japanese guerillas fully ready for action opened fire all at once. They violently attacked the police sub-station, the object of curse and hatred of the Korean people. The storming party rush-

ed into the police sub-station without a moment's delay, broke the door of the armory and captured machine-guns, rifles, pistols and ammunition. They also freed innocent people from detention.

At the same time, the sub-county office, agricultural experimental station, forest conservation station, post-office and other establishments of the Japanese imperialists were seized by the guerillas at one stroke.

The sub-county office, post-office and fire station which were the dens of the enemies were enveloped in flames. The fierce flames which lighted up the dark night sky of Bochonbo burnt away all the account-books for taxation and bonds of loan—the records of exploitation of the Korean people.

All the inhabitants turned out into the streets, shouting "General Kim Il Sung came!" and "Our army came!"

They welcomed the anti-Japanese guerillas with the shouts of "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" and "Long live Korea's independence!"

By this time the members of the propaganda team were carrying on their work among the people, distributing handbills. They pasted leaflets, written proclamations and written appeals where people could see them easily. The "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for Restoration of the Motherland," "Appeal to the Korean People," "To Koreans serving with the Japanese Army" were put up everywhere in the streets.

The crowds, mixing with the guerillas and shouting for joy, streamed towards the street in front of the police sub-station. At this moment, Comrade Kim Il Sung who had been personally commanding the operation appeared before the crowds, answering their cheers.

In his fervent speech he exposed the fact that the Japanese aggressors oppressed and exploited the Korean people and appealed to the audience to join all efforts and unfold a more energetic struggle against Japanese imperialism for the restoration of the country.

Greeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero whom they had longed to see so eagerly and the peerless patriot whom they had yearned for so ardently, the people were moved to tears of joy. Here and there touching scenes of get-togethers were enacted between guerilla fighters and the folk of the town. The streets seethed with joy and hope.

Picturing the Bochonbo town of that night to ourselves, we moved on to the little eminence on the Karim river where the bronze statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung stood.

We remained motionless for a long time before the statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung who stood with

his eyes looking far ahead, the cap in one hand and the hem of his long overcoat fluttering in the wind.

The flames of Bochonbo kindled by Comrade Kim Il Sung were dreadful flames portending the down of the Japanese imperialists, but to the Korean people they were flames of revolution, flames of victory which inspired them with hopes and strength for the restoration of the motherland.

The very flames which illuminated the whole land and instilled in our people hopes and courage are burning in our hearts as an eternal beacon to this day and inspire us to the grand struggle for, and victory in, driving out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and expediting the unification of the fatherland.

At the revolutionary battle site Bochonbo, a town of the fatherland where the great intentions of Comrade Kim Il Sung are being turned into reality, we spent our time with the working people who came to the town from various parts of the country on a visit with joy and excitement.

We paid a visit to the Kim Il Sung Higher Agricultural School located near the statue, where we learned that a big force of competent technicians are being trained to stand in the lead in the work of carrying out the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

All the bank of the Karim river is now being turned into a public garden.

Comparing in our minds today's Bochonbo which has changed beyond recognition, with the old Bochonbo which was a town of darkness 30 years ago, we headed for the streets with a deep feeling of reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has provided to us the most advanced, socialist society as today.

The Bochonbo sub-county office attacked and burnt down by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung



Hail the National Holiday of Pakistan

The Korean people warmly congratulate the people of Pakistan on their glorious national holiday which falls on March 23.

The people of Pakistan groaned for a long time under the colonial yoke of the imperialists in the past.

Since the independence they have been energetically waging a struggle against the schemes of the imperialists and colonialists led by U.S. imperialism to re-establish their domination over the country, and for consolidating political independence and achieving economic independence.

After victoriously fulfilling the Second Five-Year Plan, the Pakistani people are now successfully carrying out the task for the third year of the Third Five-Year Plan for building the key industry.

At present under construction are a steel and iron plant with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons, a new machine-tool factory, a sulphuric acid fertilizer plant and other important factories.

In agriculture the people of Pakistan have set the target of attaining self-sufficiency in food by 1970 and are now carrying on many embankment projects on the rivers of Ganges and Indus and the reclamation work on more than one million acres of land.

The U.S. imperialists who dislike such an independent and self-reliant stand of the Pakistani people have been attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan and to encroach upon the interests of the people of this country by all means, putting political pressure upon them and cutting off the economic "aid."

Referring to such pressure and interference, President Ayub Khan stated that Pakistan would never exchange its sovereignty and independence for anything whatever and that Pakistan should be freed from the U.S. political and economic control and clarified Pakistan's independent and self-reliant stand.

Greeting the national holiday of the Pakistani people, the Korean people, who are marching forward holding aloft the banner of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, rejoice at the achievements the people of Pakistan have already scored on the road of independence and self-reliance and wish them greater successes in the future.

In its foreign relations Pakistan pursues an independent and neutral policy based on respect to national

interests.

The people of Pakistan value the co-operation with the countries of Asia and Africa that are opposed to imperialism and colonialism.

Today the people of Pakistan resolutely reject any attempts to harm their interests, defending national dignity.

In recent years Pakistan has been showing the cold shoulder to "CENTO," "SEATO" and other military blocs. In spite of the pressure by U.S. imperialism and its allies she refuses to participate in the military exercise of "SEATO." Denouncing "UNCURK" which was manipulated by U.S. imperialism, she has already expressed her intention to withdraw from it.

The people of Pakistan express their solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people and demand the U.S. imperialists to stop their aggression against Vietnam at once.

The U.S. imperialists, regarding such an independent and neutral foreign policy as a thorn in their eye, have interfered in the internal affairs of Pakistan. They plotted to overthrow the present government of Pakistan and set the people of East and West Pakistan against each other in an attempt to split the country into two areas.

The people of Pakistan, however, have resolutely exposed and condemned such machinations and upheld their national dignity and unity.

Mutual understanding and friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan are deepening and developing with each passing day, and the friendly visits to each other are becoming more frequent.

A trade agreement was concluded between the two countries. This conforms to their national interests and will further develop the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Particularly, our people highly appreciate the sympathy and support the people of Pakistan are giving to the just struggle of the Korean people for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and for realizing the independent unification of the fatherland under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

We will render active support to the people of Pakistan in their just struggle for defending the territorial integrity and national dignity and march forward hand in hand with them.

We Extend Full Support to the Fighting Zimbabwe People

The last bastion of the cursed colonial system is rapidly crumbling in face of the fierce struggle of the African peoples for freedom and national independence. But the peoples of many countries on the African continent are still subjected to cruel oppression and plunder by the imperialists.

The vicious machinations of the U.S. and British imperialists to maintain their colonial rule in Africa are clearly seen in Zimbabwe.

In November 1965 the British colonialists instigated the racist Smith clique to declare unilateral "independence" of the whites in Zimbabwe in order to save themselves from the ruinous situation in Africa caused by the powerful national-liberation struggle of the peoples there.

This was a product of the vicious schemes of the international imperialist forces for making the 4 million Zimbabwe people eternal slaves of the whites and for building a colonial bulwark in the southern part of the African continent in conspiracy with the South African racists and the Portuguese colonialists.

Now the Smith clique are massacring the Zimbabwe patriots at random, forcing slave labour upon the people thrown into concentration camps and perpetrating other indescribable, criminal acts.

The machinations of the British government have the active backing of the U.S. imperialist monopolies, the stronghold of racism.

The situation in Zimbabwe has reached so grave a point that all the African peoples and other peoples of the world opposing racism can no longer tolerate it.

The courageous people of Zimbabwe have risen in an armed struggle to shake off the yoke of the cursed colonial slavery.

Their struggle is not only the struggle for liberating their own country but an important link of the continent-wide struggle for completely liquidating colonialism and racism from Africa.

The Asian and African peoples have expressed solid solidarity with the fighting Zimbabwe people. The Asian and African Peoples' Solidarity Conference held in Moshi in February 1963 decided to mark March 17 every year as "Zimbabwe Day" with a view to strengthening international solidarity with the Zimbabwe people fighting for genuine independence and freedom.

Greeting the day every year the Korean people, together with the African peoples and another progressive peoples of the world, express their militant solidarity with the Zimbabwe people who are fighting for the national dignity and rights against the racist Smith regime rigged up by the U.S.-British imperialists.

When the racist Smith puppet government was set up, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a statement resolutely denouncing the Smith clique's unlawful and unilateral declaration of South Rhodesia's "independence" and expressing its full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and other African countries against it.

Particularly, the Korean people's respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" carried in the first issue of "Tricontinental," a theoretic

organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, lends great support to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America including the Zimbabwe people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

Expressing his full support to Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise, Nkomolano, member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, pointed out that the treatise was a guiding principle in action, struggle and life for the revolutionaries of the three continents who are fighting against imperialism.

Then he added that the Zimbabwe people would overthrow the Smith clique and win freedom without fail as the Korean people had defeated Japanese and U.S. imperialism.

The world people are extending increasing support and encouragement to the fighting Zimbabwe people as days go by.

Many countries of Africa have broken diplomatic and trade relations with the British colonialists and taken various measures against them. The peoples of these countries are raising their voices exposing and denouncing the schemes of the British colonialists.

Marking the "Zimbabwe Day," the Korean people sincerely wish the Zimbabwe people greater successes in their struggle for national independence against the racists, imperialists, and colonialists.

The day will surely come when the brave people of Zimbabwe overthrow the Smith clique and fly the flag of independence over the territory of their country.



Socialist Construction and the Korean Women

It was not until the liberation of the country that our women became the proud masters of the country and the reliable force of our revolution in all domains, political, economic, and cultural, thanks to the profound concern of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Women of our country had for a long time been subjected to every conceivable humiliation, poverty, and ignorance under the feudal yoke and Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Today in our country tens of thousands of women, once subjected to maltreatment and oppression, are working as deputies to the organs of state power at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of state power, enjoying the confidence and respect of the Party and the people.

On all fronts of socialist construction our women are playing an active part in implementing the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea of carrying on economic construction and defence up-building in parallel.

A great number of women are working in various branches of the people's economy, and almost all branches of light industry and local industry are managed and operated by women.

Tied down to household chores and contempt and maltreated, our women were not allowed to freely manage even their household economy in the past. But today they are playing a great role as managers of large modern factories, as managerial chairwomen of co-operative farms with hundreds of peasant households, as engineers, merited teachers, professors, bachelors, doctors and scientists.

Especially, our working women in industrial domains are waging a mass struggle for increased production making continued innovations. Today numerous local industry factories built by our women with raw and other materials and equipment latent in localities are producing various kinds of daily necessities and food-stuffs accounting for more than half of consumer goods production in our country.

Women in the countryside, too, are playing a great role in rapidly increasing agricultural productivity through the positive introduction of advanced farming methods.

Upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, they are taking an active part in the struggle for pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

Our women are also making a great contribution to education, health, art, and sport.

In the course of the Chollima movement which is the great general line of our Party in socialist construction, women of our country are unfolding an extensive mass innovation movement, helping and pulling each other along under the slogan of "One for all, all for one."

That the Korean women today hold a high social position and have become a reliable force in socialist construction is attributable to the attainment of the long-cherished desire—their emancipation from exploitation, lack of rights and humiliation.

But their desire did not come true of itself. They had to fight for a long time to realize it.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, many patriotic Korean women joined in the anti-Japanese guerilla units personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and fought,

arms in hand, against Japanese imperialism, shedding blood.

Attaching great significance to the Korean women's movement during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the path

they should follow in their struggle for freedom of the country and their emancipation and led them to a heroic struggle. For 15 long years the anti-Japanese women guerillas, members of women's associations and broad masses of patriotic women fought with devotion for freedom and independence of the country and the social emancipation and rights of women, feeling the paternal affection of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The centuries-old desire of the Korean women was brilliantly realized in the northern half of the Republic after liberation (August 15, 1945) under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After liberation the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung put an end to all social inequalities and ensured women the equal right with men in political, economic and cultural life and took all measures to enable our women to fully exercise their rights in all domains of state and social life.

When the country underwent the trying ordeal of the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, the Korean women waged an indomitable struggle at the front and in the rear to defend the independence of the country and their rights from the enemy's encroachment and for eternal happiness of the coming generation.

In the period of post-war socialist construction our women performed brilliant exploits by fully displaying all their talents and enthusiasm in all branches of the people's economy.

The state always provides the women with all conditions so that they may take an active part in socialist construction with a complete peace of mind.

At all work places creches, kindergartens, laundries, tailors' and other service facilities are set up for the working women. The working women receive special benefits from the state.

The working mothers are given paid maternity leave before and after childbirth and two-week paid vacation every year. Women are prohibited by law from doing harmful work and expectant women are assigned to a lighter work when they are in the sixth month of pregnancy. Moreover, working mothers with 3 or more children under the age of 13 years and in case they have no breadwinner, work six hours a day and draw the same pay as that applicable to eight-hours' work.

The freedom and happiness the Korean women enjoy today are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership and profound concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung. That is why the entire Korean women entirely entrust their destinies to the Party and the Leader and are marching confidently and unwaveringly along the road of victory and glory indicated by the Party and the Leader.

The Korean women, together with the entire Korean people, are making full preparations to liberate the South Korean brothers and sisters who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and its stooges to extricate themselves from misfortunes and sufferings caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation, and to meet with initiative the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

Marking March 8th, the international women's day of demonstrating friendship, solidarity and militant force of the women the world over, the Korean women extend militant friendship and fervent support and encouragement to the women of all countries who are fighting courageously for national independence and freedom against war provocation machinations of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

The Red Worker-Peasant Militia



Red Worker-Peasant Militia men in hard training to increase their fighting power in the spirit of smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors at one stroke

Along with the training of the army into a cadre army and its modernization and the turning of the whole country into a fortress, the arming of the entire people constitutes the basic content of the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It means to organize the whole nation into a single military force by placing the regular People's Army at its core and preparing the broad masses of the working people politically and militarily on the basis of the firm worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, so that the people themselves can thoroughly frustrate the subversive activities of the enemy and reliably defend their socialist motherland from the imperialist aggressors.

Holding arms in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other in response to the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on arming the entire people, our people are defending their socialist country everywhere, in towns and country, while carrying on socialist construction.

In our factories, enterprises, offices and co-operative farms there have been organized the Red Worker-Peasant Militia units, the revolutionary armed forces operating without leaving production.

The militiamen in factories firmly defend their work places and those in the countryside reliably protect their villages. You can read on each face of the militiamen marching in fine array with rifles on their shoulders the firm resolves to smash the enemy at a blow at any time if they encounter him.

Take the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia unit in the factory where Pak Gyong Jin works

for example. They have grown into frontrankers in production and crack shots in military training by displaying the indomitable fighting spirit like the anti-Japanese guerillas. Under the slogans "Let us become crack shots!" "With the thought of bayonetting the breasts of the U.S. imperialists!" the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen of this factory always attain good results in military training, while fulfilling their revolutionary tasks.

On the training ground you can see the militiamen who have reached the charge line rush in at the charge and mow down the dummies of U.S. soldiers, jumping over trenches and shouting "hurrah!"

"There is a saying 'Puppy knows no fear of tiger,' they say. 'Should the U.S. imperialists who are running amuck in their scheme to unleash another war dare attack us again, we will annihilate them for good.'"

Their firm resolve and burning hatred against the enemy bring about good results in training. Evidence of this is the fact that they all got excellent marks in the recent ball firing. They can handle various kinds of weapons skillfully and are learning military science and techniques to meet the requirements of modern warfare. The militiamen are now in a position to fulfil their tasks with credit without getting in a flurry under any difficult combat situation.

The members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia unit at the co-operative farm where Ri Jong Bong works are also intensifying their military training.

Some time ago when there was

an emergency call in the unit, they finished preparations for action much sooner than scheduled. And solving suddenly changing situations skillfully they climbed up the designated hill at a stretch before they went over to counter-attack. They were all on the strain like the soldiers before a charge.

Then their training shifted over to anti-air gun firing. Though the situation was complicated and unfavourable they acted swiftly taking advantage of the lays of the land and "shot down" all the "enemy planes."

Their combat skills are improving as days go by. They also have undergone hard training of field firing, to prepare themselves to be crack shots who can kill the enemy at a shot in any unfavorable weather condition or in pitch-dark nights. As a result, in the recent ball firing they all got excellent marks.

While hastening preparations for the year's farming, they are now energetically conducting military training so as to handle various kinds of guns skillfully, possess an adequate knowledge of military techniques and increase combat efficiency, not resting content with the successes already achieved.

Today our People's Army is guarding the defence line of the country reliably. It has been modernized and turned into steel-strong ranks, each fighter of which is a match for one hundred foes. And in the rear, that is, in towns and the countryside, the entire people, holding arms in their hands, have turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

If the enemy choose to play with fire recklessly in our country, he will be crushed at one blow.

REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE DEVELOPS IN SOUTH KOREA

"At present the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is gaining in strength and they are being further awakened and steeled in the course of struggle. The broad patriotic democratic forces in South Korea are being united under the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist banner, while the handful of the counter-revolutionary forces is more and more isolated.

"The more the U.S. imperialist intensify the war policy and fascist oppression in South Korea, the greater discontent and opposition of the South Korean people they will encounter and the faster their colonial rule will be disintegrated." (Kim Il Sung)

The development of the revolutionary situation in South Korea gives positive proof of the correctness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's appraisal and its great vitality.

The U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and their war policy and fascist oppression which are becoming more undisguised in South Korea have further sharpened national and class antagonism and kindled among the South Korean people a fervent as-

piration towards a new life, new politics and unification of the fatherland.

This aspiration of the South Korean people has come to the fore in the struggle of workers and peasants for the right to existence and democratic freedom, against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, and in the massive struggle of youth, students and other patriotic democratic forces for democratization against fascism, and these struggles have continuously gained in strength.

Particularly, in the past one or two years, the working-class movement showed an upsurge in South Korea and the spearhead of struggle was directed to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The workers, the main force of the South Korean revolution, who are working in U.S. occupation troops, on wharfs and in U.S. monopoly firms, fought valiantly against severe exploitation and oppression by the aggressors and their policy of aggression and war.

The struggle of 1,200 Korean workers who, in defence of their democratic right, punished a Yankee

of a U.S. company working in the Ulsan Fertilizer Factory, the struggle of 5,000 Korean workers employed in the 8th U.S. Army occupying South Korea and in the U.S. troops stationed in the Paju area against the national discrimination and exploitation and the struggle of the dockers in Pusan which dealt a blow at the U.S. imperialist policy of war provocation by opposing the entry into port of a U.S. nuclear merchant ship transporting war materials, are typical of the struggles waged by the South Korean working class.

The working class of South Korea has also unfolded tireless struggles against oppression and exploitation by employers and the puppet clique. They demonstrated a high degree of national and class consciousness and their united strength through their uninterrupted struggles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges—comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.

The peasants have also made a marked advance in their struggle for land and subsistence. In the first three months of 1967 alone more than 26,000 peasants participated in various forms of struggle against the expropriation of land, despotism and exploitation by the puppet clique and landlords. In the course of struggles they have been gradually united in organizations and their struggles have developed taking such active forms as demonstration, mass resistance and violence.

The struggle of the youths and students for democratization against fascism, too, have assumed a more active and organized character.

With the terrorism-ridden and fraudulent election to the so-called "national assembly" held on June 8, 1967, as a momentum, the South Korean youths and students put up another powerful struggle for democratization against fascism. The struggle developed into a mass struggle involving more than 236,000 people in sixty areas of South Korea and went on vigorously over one month.

They held meetings in the school grounds to expose and denounce crimes of the puppet clique. Properly combining struggles within school bounds with those without, fighting forces in Seoul with those in localities, struggle in a college with that in another, and struggle in a middle or high school with that in another, they united their forces against the suppression by the puppet police and their courageous struggles administered a hard blow at the enemy.

At present the South Korean people are fighting for the independent unification of the country strongly demanding that the country must be unified independently by the nation's own efforts after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, along the consistent line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

In the course of the struggle against the national and class enemy, the South Korean people have become more conscious and closer united organizationally.

They are unyieldingly struggling for the right to life and democratic freedom and for the independent unification of the country, against the fascist-terror rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Their revolutionary struggle is carried on assuming various and active forms including armed struggle.

This imparts a greater blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, causing deep uneasiness and terror among them.

The ever-growing revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea shows that the South Korean people continue to advance vigorously to put an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule, transform South Korean society and achieve unification of the fatherland.

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is the logical course of the development of the South Korean society.

This struggle is getting intense under the impact of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic and the great achievements in socialist construction there.

It is because they draw strength and courage from the northern half of the Republic that today the South Korean people are unyieldingly fighting with firm confidence even under the difficult circumstances in which the enemy's tyranny is getting worse.

Looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean revolution and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the South Korean people with an ardent desire to lead a happy life in the unified fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung are stubbornly fighting to hasten the day of unification, getting over all ordeals.

No desperate attempts of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique can stifle the struggle of the South Korean people and block the road of their struggle.

The South Korean people are not alone in their revolutionary struggle. They have the refined leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the mighty revolutionary base of the northern half, the decisive guarantee for unification of the fatherland and the final victory of the revolution.

The people in the northern half of the Republic are filled with a determination to do all they can to assist the fighting people in South Korea and are more energetically stepping up socialist construction to greet the great event of unification of the fatherland with full preparations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Party and the entire people in the northern half will do all they can to support the revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea and will join hands with them in the resolute battle for the complete liberation and unification of the country."

The people in South Korea, boundlessly inspired by the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads the Korean people to victory and by the banner of the Republic, will surely drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea by their stubborn struggle and accomplish the national cause of unification of the fatherland in co-operation with the people in the northern half.

Only victory and glory are in store for the people in South Korea who are fighting for a new, happy life in the unified land under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

South Korean youths and students resolutely fighting against the "election to the National Assembly," a fraudulent election staged by U.S. imperialism and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique on June 8, 1967



The Two Different Countrysides

AN HAK SU

Former Staff Sergeant of the South Korean Puppet Army

I was dragged from South Korea to the war of aggression in South Vietnam and in March 1967 I threw off the shameful life in the South Korean puppet army and came over to the northern half of the Republic.

In the past I lived an ill-clad and hunger-stricken life under the exploitation and oppression by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea. But now I am enjoying a happy life here in the northern half of the Republic where the people have long been freed from exploitation, oppression, humiliation and insult and where money is no longer almighty and man is held most dear.

I knew well about the poor life of my relatives in the South Korean countryside, so when I was embraced in the bosom of the motherland, I felt the urge to see how the farmers were getting along in the northern half of the Republic. I visited many farm villages in the northern half.

Straw-roofed, wretched hovels and pigpens disorderly scattered around big tile-roofed houses where landlords or usurers live and farmers do hard work ploughing the land by oxes or by physical labour—this is the common sight in South Korean farm villages.

But the farm villages I saw in the northern half of the Republic are quite different from those in the South. They are beyond my imagination.

The village I visited first in the northern half was the Ryongsong Co-operative Farm, where all houses were tile-roofed, with no traces of grass-roofed huts.

Then I went to the Chongsan Co-operative Farm in Kangso County, South Pyongan Province. It was a city rather than a farm village. I was struck with admiration when I saw that farmers were living in apartment houses furnished with water works, store-room, and all other necessary facilities as seen in those in the city.

At this village I was told an impressive story that Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, had a heart-to-heart talk with the ordinary farmers of this farm giving a guidance to them and taught the farmers of the country that what direction they should take, with a view to building such a prosperous countryside as today, and led them to victory. As I was told the story, my heart swelled with a happy feeling and joy that I was embraced in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung and with the great pride of having him as the Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

All farm villages I visited in the northern half of the Republic did not differ much from cities. In each workteam of a co-operative farm there were a nursery, a kindergarten, a bath-house and a barber's shop, and in each farm there were a clinic, stores, a club house, schools and other necessary welfare, educational and cultural establishments. All of them stood comparison with those in a city.

Such well-to-do farm villages with a beautiful scenery attracted me very much.

I was moved to admiration seeing the ramified network of irrigation waterways on the vast plains. Water usually flows down. But in the fields in the northern half of the Republic water climbs up mountains or runs through rocks according to people's wishes.

I saw the Pyongnam Irrigation System which is said to moisten more than 50,000 *jongbo* of land with its 3,000 *ri** long waterways and a tunnel with the length of 10 *ri* and other big and small irrigation channels. They are supplying the fields with plenty of water protecting them from any long drought. And the farmers were doing field work by trucks and tractors. All

Thanks to irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, every year a bumper harvest comes to the countryside of the northern half of the Republic



these things made me recall the lamentable reality of the South Korean countryside.

To find an irrigation system in the South Korean countryside is just like trying to find out a needle lost in the grass. Even on the Honam Plain which is said as the largest in South Korea there is no irrigation facilities to speak of. The peasants on the plain are doing farming relying upon the Heaven; in the drought season of May and June every year the paddies and dry fields dry up presenting a picture of the back of a tortoise and crops wither. When the rain falls after a long spell of drought the flood rises washing away fields and crops.

It is the earnest desire of the South Korean farmers today to live in the land where they do not have to worry about drought and flood.

Their farm implements are primitive. They have never seen a tractor. Even oxes are not available to them widely. In most cases the land is tilled with human-powered plough, hoe or shovel.

But the farmers in the northern half of the Republic do ploughing, harrowing, carrying, thrashing and almost all other farming work with machines, and they know no crop failure even in a severe drought season or a long spell of rain. How happy they are!

Frankly speaking, I thought that in the northern half, too, like in the southern half, there would be fire-field tillers and peasants pulling ploughs without draft animals or suffering from lack of water in remote villages. And I expected to see such primitive means of grain husking as mill-stones, mortars worked by treading, and water-mills, and peasants in ragged cotton clothes, wearing straw-sandals, all of which are customary sights in the South Korean countryside.

But my thought and expectation were far from the reality.

I visited the Chonsam Co-operative Farm in the remote place of Anbyon County, Kangwon Province. This farm, like the Chongsan Co-operative Farm, had tractors and irrigation facilities. Water was lifted up to the hilltop through three- and four-stage pumping stations.

The young people here have not seen real straw-sandals. They were told what the straw-sandals looked like by their parents who had lived in poverty under exploitation by landlords.

Everywhere I visited I was told that agricultural tax-in-kind was completely abolished in 1966 and all farmers were freed once and for all from the burden of all taxes. This made me bow down before the deep solicitude shown by the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung. The countryside of the northern half of the Republic is, indeed, the best place to live in, the very society the peasants in the southern half are dreaming of with envy.

All over the countryside in the northern half of the Republic the tasks of technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are now being successfully carried out, the tasks set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

In many co-operative farms I was told that each peasant household earned every year an average of over 2.5 tons of grain plus more than 1,500 won in cash and lived in plenty.

But every year the peasants in the South are suffering from bad crops because of droughts and long rains, and even the poor harvest they gather in in autumn is taken away by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique, landlords and usurers through cruel exploitation, heavy taxation and plundering. They live on the verge of starvation, unable to afford to make a hearty meal of gruel a day.

I heard that due to a severe drought last year the South Korean countryside was swept by food shortage and famine.

Especially, in the Ryongnam and Honam districts

*One *ri* is about 400 metres.

which suffered heavier drought damage, the crops in hundreds of thousands of *jongbo* of land perished. As a result, millions of peasants ran out of food; it is said their lives would be in danger if there is no immediate relief.

All this is due to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their successive South Korean lackeys who pursued only the policy of aggression and war in the past twenty odd years have followed the systematic predatory policy towards agriculture while placing all man-power and material resources of South Korea in the service of their colonial militarization policy.

I saw the South and then the North and have come to realize that there is all the difference between the two.

It is my firm belief that the day will surely come when the peasants in South Korea can lead a new, happy life under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, enjoying a rich crop every year together with farmers in the northern half of the Republic.

To hasten the day, I am fully determined to devote my all to the struggle for overthrowing U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and unifying the country on an independent basis.

South Korean farmers' living is going from bad to worse. They have to dig sweet potatoes which withered and parched due to severe drought to keep body and soul together. This is attributable to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule



The Sworn Enemy

In his report at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialist occupation of and its colonial rule over South Korea are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the people in South Korea are undergoing and the main obstacles to unification of our fatherland."

For over 20 years the Korean people have been standing face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the most heinous enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

The whole history of the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea is a history of aggression and plunder, national split and war provocation, a criminal history of atrocities—massacre, tyranny, destruction and outrages.

The U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea goes back to over a hundred years ago. The American pirates committed all kinds of barbarities whenever they wormed into Korea, killing people, burning houses and robbing the local population of their properties. This was the case when the pirate ship "General Sherman" invaded the River Daedong in 1866, the SS "China" intruded into Asan Bay in 1868, and the U.S. Asian Fleet invaded Island Kanghwa in 1871.

The U.S. imperialists have been partners of the Japanese imperialists in aggression on Korea since the early 20th century. In return for their support to the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea, they obtained economic concessions and other privileges. They not only mercilessly exploited and plundered the Korean people but built up their foothold for aggression on Korea, while spreading American worship and servile spirit among the people.

The U.S. imperialists have been murderers and plunderers since the days of their ancestors; historically, they are the mortal enemy for the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists had persistently harbored aggressive designs on Korea for over a hundred years. As soon as they entered South Korea and appeared as savage colonial ruler taking the place of the Japanese imperialists in September 1945, they set about turning South Korea into their colony and military base without hesitation.

The U.S. imperialists forcibly dissolved the people's committees of all levels organized by the South Korean people themselves as the people's power organ, and placed South Korea completely under their control and domination in violation of the sovereignty of the Korean people.

Whipping up a handful of national traitors and class enemies of the Korean people such as pro-American and pro-Japanese minions, landlords and com-

prador capitalists, the U.S. imperialists rigged up a puppet government by force of arms, and went over to colonial rule, while advertising South Korea as an "independent" nation.

The U.S. imperialists determine all policies of the South Korean puppet regime on internal and external affairs, have the economy under their control and hold the supreme command of the puppet army.

Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists have been desperately opposed to unification of Korea and have barbarously suppressed and massacred patriotic people fighting for national unification, independence and democracy.

In 1949 alone they slaughtered more than 100,000 patriots and innocent people to stem the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

It was the U.S. imperialists that used arms and killed and injured a large number of students, youths and patriotic people who on April 19, 1960 rose in a struggle and overthrew the Syngman Rhee clique, the long-trained U.S. stooge.

Whenever their colonial rule in South Korea was confronted with a crisis, the U.S. imperialists changed their puppets and intensified the fascist oppression; the present military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique is characterized by its unprecedented tyranny and savagery.

In South Korea which is covered by a machinery of suppression, every progressive political party, social organization and publishing house is the object of repression and many patriots have fallen victims to fascist terrorism.

Over the past 20 years, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have destroyed and demolished the national economy of South Korea and turned South Korea into a land of death where hunger and poverty prevail.

They have converted South Korea into a market of surplus goods and a raw materials supplier for the U.S. monopolies. Using the "aid" as a bait, the U.S. imperialists brought the national economy of South Korea under their control, dislocated it, robbed vast tracts of cultivated land and properties of the people and reduced the economy to a military adjunct to U.S. imperialist aggression.

The U.S. imperialists are diffusing the American worship and flunkeyism and the rotten American way of life to paralyze the national independent spirit and class awakening of the South Korean people, while treading upon everything national, independent and noble.

Indeed, U.S. imperialist aggression has brought about destructive results in the political, economic, social, cultural and all other fields of the people's life in South Korea.

Besides, the American savages unscrupulously com-

mit all kinds of unpardonable brutalities against the South Korean people—murder, burglary, incendiarism, village assault and rape. Innumerable people in South Korea are shedding blood and being insulted.

Even according to the very limited and fragmentary data reported by the South Korean papers and magazines, such abominable outrages and barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armymen against the South Korean population exceed a thousand cases in the postwar years alone.

All these execrable crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are an intolerable insult to the Korean people and a challenge to human conscience.

The gravest of all crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea is the three-year long war of aggression they made against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The principal aim of the U.S. imperialists in occupying South Korea was to seize the whole of Korea, and make it their springboard for aggression on the Asian continent.

For this purpose, U.S. imperialism turned South Korea into their colony and military base, pursuing the policy of splitting the Korean nation from the first days of their occupation of South Korea, and then started a war in Korea in their sinister efforts to swallow up the whole of Korea by force of arms and spread the flames of the aggressive war to the Asian mainland.

The U.S. imperialist armed invaders threw into the Korean war over two millions of troops comprising the main strength of their land, sea and air forces and troops from their 15 satellite countries, and vast war materials in the hope of realizing their aggressive designs at once. They went the whole lengths of using chemical and bacteriological weapons. The U.S. imperialist savages bombed cities and villages indiscriminately and massacred people in masses. They used all sorts of brutal war methods such as never known in history.

By any means and methods, however, the U.S. imperialists could not subjugate the Korean people who, rallied closely in a body around the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, rose in a struggle to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the valuable gains of the revolution. On the contrary, they suffered an ignominious defeat, the first in their history of war and aggression, and were brought to their knees before the Korean people.

Without drawing due lessons from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean war and without giving up their aggressive designs to seize the whole of Korea, the U.S. imperialists still remain in South Korea, and are bent on ceaseless provocations to ignite another war in Korea. In systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement, they are introducing various weapons of mass destruction, expanding military installations, reinforcing the puppet army, and stepping up hostile activities against the northern half of our Republic along the Military Demarcation Line. Today's situation on the Military Demarcation Line bears close resemblance to the situation in 1950 when the U.S. imperialists staged military provocations on the 38th parallel

and thus launched out on a war of aggression.

All this clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the very factor endangering peace in Korea and the chief obstacle to Korea's unification. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are dragging the Japanese militarists into the plot for a new war they are now brewing in South Korea.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists have dragged South Korea directly into the war of aggression in Vietnam, and turned it into their major cannon fodder purveyor. Tens of thousands of South Korean puppet armymen have already been sent to South Vietnam as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialists and the dispatch of more troops is now under way.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"U.S. imperialism is the principal target of the struggle of the people in South Korea and the sworn enemy of the entire Korean people. So long as U.S. armed forces remain occupying South Korea, a durable peace in Korea and her peaceful unification cannot be expected and the people in South Korea cannot win genuine freedom and liberation."

The most urgent national task confronting the Korean people is to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, put an end to their colonial rule, accomplish the national-liberation revolution and realize the country's unification.

This constitutes a struggle not only to solve the Korean question along independent lines, but also to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

Not only in South Korea but in various parts of the world where they set foot, the U.S. imperialists pursue the policy of war and aggression. But they find themselves getting deeper into a scrape in Asia and other parts of the world owing to resistance from the revolutionary peoples.

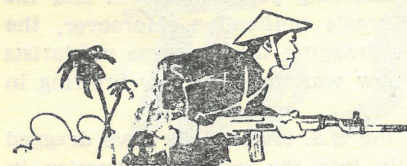
Without fighting against the U.S. imperialists, neither can peace and security of the world be defended nor freedom and liberation of the exploited and oppressed peoples achieved.

The struggle against U.S. imperialism is the most important common task confronting the peoples throughout the world.

The peoples of the socialist countries and all the revolutionary peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America should deal decisive blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors everywhere, isolate them to the largest degree and bind their hands and feet, supporting and encouraging each other under the banner of anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

If all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces are united and unfold a stubborn and effective struggle against U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war can be fully checked and foiled and world peace and security safeguarded.

The Korean people rallied steel-firm around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will surely drive U.S. imperialism, their sworn enemy, out of South Korea and achieve unification of the fatherland along independent lines, while strengthening the solidarity with the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces of the world.



With the Fighting People of Vietnam

MARCH 19th this year is the 18th anniversary of the "Day of Nation-wide Anti-U.S., National-salvation Struggle" of the Vietnamese People.

Greeting this day, the Korean people have designated March 13th to 19th as a "Week of Supporting the Anti-U.S., National-salvation Struggle of the Vietnamese People." During the week our people will express their full support to and militant solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people who are heroically fighting against the U.S.

Workers of the factory where Kim Jong Song works registered Nguyen Van Troi, a patriotic South Vietnamese youth, as a member of their workteam and are resolved to do his share in addition to their quotas



imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and severely condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, refusing to give up their wild dream of aggression against Vietnam, have been escalating the war in Vietnam more recklessly.

The Korean people renew their resolve to do everything in their power to support the just struggle of their Vietnamese brothers. This shows the firm determination of the Korean people to fully discharge their internationalist duty towards the Vietnamese people, their com-

rades-in-arms and brothers.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors have recklessly entered the road of rapidly expanding their aggressive war in an attempt to retrieve themselves from the ignominious defeat in Vietnam and get rid of their difficult situation there.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are heavily bombing and shelling the demilitarized zone and the area north of it by mobilizing "B-52" strategic bombers and various other airplanes, long-range guns, and warships.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialist air pirates are barbarously bombing Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong and other ports and industrial centres every day in their desperate attempt to escalate the war.

At the same time the U.S. imperialists who have already dragged some 500,000 U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and tens of thousands of the mercenary troops of their satellite states and puppets into South Vietnam and have been madly carrying on barbarous scorched-earth operations on an unprecedented large scale, are scheming to bring in more U.S. troops and the mercenary troops of their satellite states and puppets. Even they do not hide their vicious design for conducting open, ground operations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

That the murderous generals and war mongers of U.S. imperialism make a noise about "march north" only reveals the Johnson clique's such criminal design of war escalation.

All this shows how frenziedly the

U.S. imperialists are running to realize their aggressive design.

Such frantic machinations of the U.S. imperialists for war escalation clearly reveal their true colour as aggressor and robber and the fraudulent nature of much advertised "peace talks."

Such aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism are not only directed against the people of Vietnam, but constitute a challenge to the socialist camp and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The present situation demands the socialist countries and the world's progressive peoples to unite themselves and bind U.S. imperialism hand and foot in all areas and on all fronts, aid the Vietnamese people more actively, and resolutely come out against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and the peoples of all other nations of the world should make their greatest efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front, to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance for national salvation, and to check by concerted action the U.S. imperialist aggression."

The heroic Vietnamese people are waging a bloody fight against U.S. imperialism, the most heinous enemy of the people of the whole world, and in defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is a sacred internationalist duty for the world's revolutionary peoples to help in every way the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

The peoples of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world should frustrate the aggressive design of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam by joint efforts and defend peace in Asia and the world.

Invincible is the cause of the Vietnamese people who are convinced of the correctness of their struggle and receive support and encouragement from the peoples of the



Arms and a tank captured by the South Vietnam Liberation Army men in a battle against the U.S. imperialist army of aggression

whole world.

Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh the Vietnamese people are dealing revengeful blows at the enemy displaying mass heroism with a firm conviction of victory and burning hatred for the enemy. Every day the people and the People's Army of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are striking telling blows at the air pirates of U.S. imperialism.

The South Vietnam Liberation Army and people are waging a more courageous struggle to annihilate the enemy. They are unanimously resolved to give 5-fold, 10-fold and even more bigger blows to the enemy.

No matter what desperate machination for war escalation the U.S. imperialists may resort to, they can never bring the heroic Vietnamese people to their knees, and their reckless war escalation machination would only hasten their final defeat.

The Vietnamese question should be solved on the basis of the position of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation,

the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their barbarous bombing against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam unconditionally and forever and strictly observe the Geneva Agreement and get out of South Vietnam at once taking with them their aggressive army, the troops of their satellites and puppets and all the lethal weapons which they have dragged into South Vietnam illegally.

And the unification of Vietnam should be realized independently by the Vietnamese people themselves without any interference from outside.

The Korean people who regard the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people as their own will fight to the last against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, hand in hand with the Vietnamese people and do everything to support the righteous anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The heroic Vietnamese people will defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and will surely be crowned with final victory.

Song and Dance Ensemble of the South Vietnam Liberation Army in Korea



The chorus of the song and dance ensemble of the South Vietnam Liberation Army sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the "Song of South Vietnam Liberation"

At the end of last year the South Vietnam Liberation Army Song and Dance Ensemble visited our country.

On December 5 Comrade Kim Il Sung received the members of the SVLA Song and Dance Ensemble and

Group dance "Hoisting the Flag of Victory"



had a friendly talk with them. That evening Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the performance of the ensemble at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

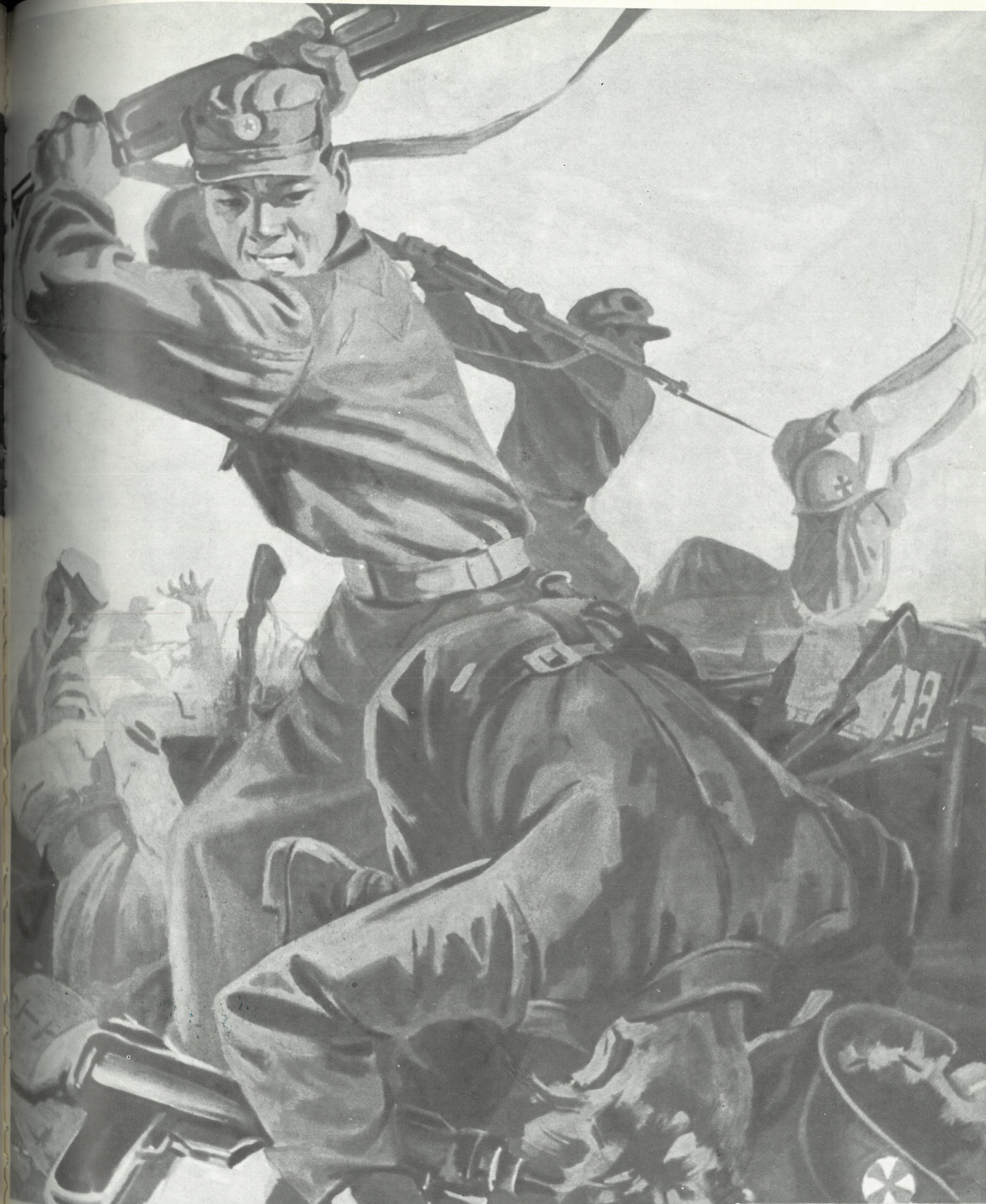
During its stay in our country, the 59-member Song and Dance Ensemble of the SVLA led by Nguyen Xuan Hong greatly contributed to the consolidation and development of friendship and solidarity and cultural relations between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples through their fine performances reflecting militant and optimistic life of the Vietnamese people.

The song and dance ensemble from Vietnam fighting, taking arms in their hands, against U.S. imperialism received a great welcome from the Korean people.

A welcoming meeting was held in the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. The meeting showed the Korean people's firm resolve to render active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. awarded the Order of Freedom and Independence First Class to the ensemble which not only had greatly inspired the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, but had fought valiantly against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and contributed to the further consolidation and development of the militant friendship and solidarity formed between the Korean and South Vietnamese peoples.

INSIDE BACK COVER:
Poster "Down with U.S. Imperialism!"



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